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GENEVA U.S.-USSR CONSULTATIVE SESSION ENDS

LD191538 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Geneva 19 Dec TASS -- Today the 25th session ended here of the Soviet-American Permanent Consultative Commission created for facilitating the implementation of the goals and stipulations of the treaty on limiting the systems of antimissile defense, and of the interim agreement on some measures in the sphere of limiting the strategic offensive weapons, which were concluded between the USSR and the United States on 26 May 1972, as well as of the agreement on measures toward lessening the danger of starting a nuclear war which was concluded between the two sides on 30 September 1971.

FACTORS OF STOCKHOLM PREPARATORY MEETING VIEWED

PM191133 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 48, Nov 83 pp 11-12

[A. Alekseyev article: "Preparing for the Stockholm Conference"]

[Text] The idea of a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe was put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries about five years ago. A similar initiative was also advanced by France. However, the socialist and other European countries interested in such a forum, each for its own reasons, had to exert persistent efforts before a decision to hold it was adopted. An agreement on this question was reached at the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation which lasted from November 11, 1980 to September 9, 1983. The holding of the conference was the subject of a sharp political struggle, and the achievement of agreement on the issue was one of the most important results of the Madrid meeting.

Resistance to the very idea of a conference and subsequently, to the working out of its mandate was offered primarily by the United States. The militarist, adventurist tendency in Washington's policy grew to dangerous proportions during this period. Open reliance on force was seen as a mark of wise statesmanship. In the long run, however, the United States was compelled to reckon with the position of other participants in the Madrid meeting, including its NATO allies. The policy of dialogue, mutual understanding and a negotiated settlement of issues prevailed at the Madrid meeting. This policy has been constantly advocated and pursued in the international arena by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states-members of the Warsaw Treaty.

The final document adopted in Madrid provided for the holding of a preparatory meeting beginning on October 25 in Helsinki to draw up the agenda, timetable and other procedural matters relating to the first stage of the conference. It was stipulated that the preparatory meeting should not last more than three weeks. By setting such a time limit, the delegates wanted to avoid a situation such as that which arose, for instance, at the preparatory stage of the Madrid meeting, when owing to the obstructionist stand of a number of NATO countries, the reaching of agreement on the discussed questions was artificially dragged out until the official opening of the main meeting.

The businesslike and constructive approach of the Soviet Union to the Helsinki meeting was clearly defined by Andrey Gromyko in Madrid on September 7. "The holding of the conference, including the preparatory meeting which opens in Helsinki in October, should be treated with the high degree of responsibility this conference calls for," he stressed.

On October 25 the representatives of 33 European countries as well as the United States and Canada gain gathered in Helsinki, where the multilateral European process was initiated in 1972, in the same building where the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation was signed by heads of government and state on August 1, 1975. In all probability this symbolic circumstance did not escape the attention of the delegates who were to take the first practical step in the new important avenue of European policy which the Stockholm conference should open.

The work of the preparatory meeting went on at plenary sittings, in the working groups and in the course of unofficial meetings. The Soviet delegation strove to ensure a businesslike atmosphere from the very outset so that the Stockholm conference might contribute to the efforts to reduce the military confrontation and strengthen European and international security. Such were the instructions of the Soviet Government, the head of the Soviet Government, the head of the Soviet delegation said in Helsinki. An active contribution was made by the Polish delegation. On October 31 it unofficially circulated a draft document, supported by the Soviet delegation and the representatives of other socialist countries, containg the agenda and other procedural matters relating to the first stage of the conference worked out in strict conformity with the mandate adopted in Madrid. Later on, the Finnish and Swedish delegations submitted their unofficial draft of a relevant resolution.

The attempts of a number of NATO countries -- and, primarily, the United States - to impose their own one-sided, arbitrary interpretation of the mandate of the conference ended in failure, and the Helsinki preparatory meeting was able to adopt decisions in the prescribed time.

What will be the procedure of the Stockholm conference? Following the official ceremony and the opening addresses by representatives of participating countries (at ministerial level, as some countries have suggested), the forum will concentrate on the main item on its agenda: the submission of proposals, discussion and approval of mutually complementary measures for strengthening confidence and security in conformity with the final document of the Madrid meeting, including the agreeing of forms and procedures for giving effect to the decisions to be adopted by the conference. Finally, the conference will consider measures for concluding its first stage. As was agreed in Madrid, progress at the first stage will be assessed at the next European meeting, to take place in Vienna in November 1986.

The main question on the agenda will be discussed at closed plenary sittings and in the ad hoc groups that may be formed by the leading body of the conference. The Stockholm conference will be held in accordance with the procedures worked out for the Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and applied since then at all the forums organized within the framework of the European process. Of particular importance in this respect is the adoption of all decisions by consensus.

The preparatory meeting clearly and unequivocally reaffirmed the fundamentally important provision that discussion at the first stage of the conference will be conducted in keeping with the mandate adopted by the Madrid meeting. This mandate envisages that any confidence-building and security measures that may be adopted by the conference will cover areas and airspace. These measures will be essential from the military standpoint and politically binding, and they will be ensured by adequate and appropriate forms of verification. They must be based on such principles as the equality of rights, proper balance and reciprocity, and eual respect for the security interests of all participating states.

Strict observance of the mandate approved in Madrid in all its provisions is obviously an indispensable condition for the fruitful work of the conference and for achieving its goal -- a stage-by-stage realization of new, effective and concrete measures for the further strengthening confidence and security and for bringing about disarmament in order to carry out the obligation of states to refrain from the threat or the use of force in relations with one another. It is equally obvious that for the conference to be a success all the participating states should contribute actively thereto.

One more important circumstance should be emphasized. The Stockholm conference will be held at an extremely critical time. It will not be fenced off from European and world events by some impenetrable wall. This applies first of all to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in a number of European NATO countries. The attempts of the United States and its close NATO allies to upset in their own favour the existing European balance in medium-range nuclear weapons run counter to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act and the final document of the Madrid meeting. They also run counter to the task of strengthening confidence and security in Europe and can only complicate the working out of appropriate measures at the Stockholm conference.

The Stockholm conference will achieve its objective only if it contributes to the efforts aimed at halting the arms race on the European continent.

BRUSSELS SECURITY COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS NOTED

LD172342 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Brussels December 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

At its meeting held in the Belgian capital, the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe has embarked on discussion of the problems of peace and enhancing security on our continent. Intervening in the debate representatives of the public of different countries noted with concern the acute sharpening of the international situation. All the speakers were unanimous in stating that the tensions in international relations have been caused by the policy of confrontation and whipping up the arms race, above all nuclear, pursued by the Reagan administration, and by Washington's attempts to interfere in the affairs of other countries and peoples and to dictate its will to them.

Representatives of Czechoslovakia, Finland, the GDR and other countries underscored in their statements the urgent need for a still more active struggle by the European public against the threat of war posed to the world by the militarist policy of the USA and its NATO allies. What is needed is a still greater mobilisation of the people in Europe, and new actions for disarmament and easing international tensions.

In their analysis of the present international situation in the wake of the start of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the delegates of Poland, Hungary, Denmark and other countries pointed out that the United States tried to use the disarmament talks for continuing the build-up of NATO's military might.

It was stressed that the USSR did everything it could at the talks in order to conclude an honest and just agreement, while the only concern of the United States was to disrupt the talks and to begin at any price to deploy its first-strike missile-nuclear weapons in Europe.

The United States rejected the numerous Soviet proposals aimed at achieving agreements and based on the principles of equality and equal security of the sides. The opinion was expressed that arms reduction must become the cause for all those who hold dear the interests of peace and security in Europe.

The delegations of Britain, the FRG, the Soviet Union and other countries said that at present there is an element of extreme urgency to the demands for a freeze of the nuclear arsenals of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty for suspending the deployment of the nuclear missiles, for returning to the situation that existed before the start of the deployment of the U.S. Pershing-2's and cruise missiles in Western Europe, and for making Europe a nuclear-free zone.

Many speakers called on all the nuclear powers to follow the example of the Soviet Union and to assume the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The consistent and constructive position of the socialist countries, in the first place, the Soviet Union, on matters of disarmament and peace received a wide and positive response at the meeting. The hope was expressed that the upcoming Stockholm conference on confidence building, security and disarmament measures in Europe would contribute to peace on the continent, and to creating a climate of trust and cooperation.

'PIRACY, VIOLENCE' OF NATO COUNCIL SESSION VIEWED

PM191621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 83 First Edition p 3

["Military-Political Review" by Captain Third Rank V. Kuzar "NATO: Course Toward Stepping Up Arms Race"]

[Text] In the German version of the well-known fairy tale, the wolf eats honey to make his voice sweeter and deceive the kids. An analogy with this fairy-tale character symbolizing piracy and violence involuntarily springs to mind when you acquaint yourself with the materials of the NATO Council winter session and sessions of the aggressive bloc's other leading organs. The NATO generals and ministers announced their "love of peace" in unctuous tones. Many flowery phrases were uttered about "NATO readiness for dialogue" and "the desire to prevent war." The speakers expressed "regret" at the breaking off of the Geneva talks and the "hope" of their speedy resumption. A special declaration was even adopted on this score. But the whole point is that, as the West German newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG aptly put it, "there is a deep gulf" between this document and reality.

The bogus peace-loving atmosphere of the "Atlantic marathon" is explained by the fundamentally new situation that has arisen in the world in connection with the start of the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe. Washington and its partners obviously blundered when they counted on using this criminal step to force the USSR and its allies to surrender their positions. Nor have their calculations that the antiwar demonstrations in the Western countries would cease with the appearance of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe been vindicated. The reverse has happened. By their adventurist actions the NATO leaders have heated up the international situation even more. The people's anxiety is mounting for their future, and the antiwar movement is expanding. It is the desire to lull public vigilance and reduce the pitch of the struggle against NATO military preparations that explains the behavior of the Atlanticists who, like the wolf in the fairy tale, have tried to disguise their aggressive ways.

However, the Atlanticists' hypocritical utterances about their love of peace are immediately followed by statements that have nothing in common with the consolidation of European security but, on the contrary, intensify the threat of war. What is the worth of just U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's statement that NATO will remain loyal to its "arms upgrading" decision and that the deployment of the U.S. missiles will be continued "strictly on schedule"?

The NATO winter session began with a conference of the Eurogroup, represented by the defense ministers of the bloc's European countries, excluding France and Iceland. Let us note right away that, although U.S. representatives took no part in the conference, Washington's pressure could constantly be sensed in its work, as in the work of the entire session.

The first thing the Eurogroup did, obviously to suit its "senior partner," was to come out in support of the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. Yet this decision also stimulated readiness for talks. Having achieved the deployment of the new nuclear missiles in Europe, the Atlanticists have simply forgotten the existence of this point in their decision. During the Eurogroup session the bloc's desire to build up its nuclear might clearly emerged. "In the foreseeable future it is impossible to abandon nuclear weapons," FRG Defense Minister Woerner said.

As in previous years, the Eurogroup adopted a specific decision on building up the weapons arsenals of the bloc's European countries.

In 1984 some 700 new tanks, mainly Leopards and Challengers, over 350 armored vehicles, 300 F-16 and Tornado aircraft, new submarines including 1 nuclear-powered submarine, modern destroyers and frigates, ASW ships, and heavy artillery pieces will be received.

The Eurogroup members also discussed using the bloc's military contingents "beyond the zone of NATO responsibility." and enhancing the flexibility and firepower of the West European countries' rapid deployment forces, to ensure their "prompt dispatch into action in the event of a conflict breaking out in Europe and the closing of breaches in NATO defense when U.S. troops are being used in other regions." They approved the activity of the European countries' occupying troops in Lebanon as part of the so-called "multinational force." This was obviously done under pressure from the Pentagon, which is seeking to reinforce its military presence in the Near East.

The recommendations of the recent Western European Union assembly with regard to allowing West Germany to acquire long-range and strategic bombers, which it was forbidden to do by the 1954 agreements, met with the support of a number of Eurogroup members. Let us recall that the ban on the FRG's possession of submarines and heavy warships was lifted previously. The Bundeswehr already has multipurpose Tornado aircraft which, according to Western press reports, can also perform strategic tasks. The Western European Union's recommendations merely legalize this fact.

Thus they are trying to place the most sophisticated types of weapons in the hands of German militarism. This trend is naturally generating grave anxiety among broad circles of the European public. People remember that the conflagration of world war has already been initiated from German soil twice in this century. However, the West European "hawks" are reluctant to mention that. How else to explain the statement made by Chirac, leader of the French Rally for the Republic Party, who recently expressed himself in favor of giving the FRG access to the nuclear bomb?

There followed a session of the NATO Military Planning Group, which is rightly called "the war planning committee." A veritable militarist orgy prevailed here. The tone was set by Weinberger. Believing that "the question of the missiles' deployment in West Europe has been resolved and implemented and is therefore no longer on the agenda," the Pentagon chief urged the allies to seek superiority in nonnuclear forces now. To this end he submitted for the committee members' examination three reports: on increasing conventional nonnuclear forces in the central European zone (the FRG and the Benelux countries); the northern (Denmark and Norway) and southern (Italy, Greece, and Turkey) flanks of NATO; and the allied navies.

The reports suggest that NATO adopt over 30 promising new weapons and combat equipment systems which are more accurate and effective and, so it is written in the West, approximate to tactical nuclear weapons in terms of their combat potential. According to Weinberger, these weapons systems will "enable NATO forces to hit targets on the territory of the Warsaw Pact countries at a far greater distance from the front line (30-300 km)." Essentially it is a program for stepping up the nonnuclear component of the bloc's forces in Europe in 1984 through 1988, and an important addition to the medium-range nuclear missiles and other mass destruction weapons. According to the U.S. and NATO strategists' plans, both are designed to ensure success in delivering a first, comprehensive, "disarming" strike against the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

It is characteristic that the committee sessions revealed NATO's desire to turn the FRG into a more active and massive supplier of modern conventional arms. The NATO military intends to make the maximum use of West Germany's high scientific-technical and economic potential for its own aggressive purposes.

The committee paid close attention to problems of the bloc's infrastructure. Intimidating the allies with "the Soviet military threat," Weinberger foisted onto the committee the decision to issue recommendations to commissions for drafting a program for improving NATO's infrastructure. The program and appropriations (about $8 billion) will be approved next year.

A NATO Council session at foreign minister level summed up the results of "Atlantic week." It approved all the decisions and recommendations elaborated in the military organs and demanded that the bloc countries executive them punctiliously.

The NATO Council session elected Lord Carrington as the new secretary general, and he will take up his post 25 June 1984.

A few words about France's position. As that country is not a member of NATO's military organization, its representatives did not take part in the work of a number of NATO organs. However, there were enough conferences in which French representatives did take part to demonstrate France's increasing integration with the bloc's war machine. Thus, addressing the NATO Council session, French External Relations Minister Cheysson said: "The French Government is continuing its promised...specific efforts aimed at ensuring that, if necessary, France's solidarity will be displayed with all necessary effectiveness and speed."

And so the latest round of NATO sittings and conferences and the work of its session have ended. Camouflaged by hypocritical pronouncements about their love of peace, the Atlanticists' decisions convincingly attest that under Washington's pressure the North Atlantic bloc has steered a course toward the further escalation of the arms race and the buildup of Western military efforts. The aim is obvious: to upset the military-strategic equilibrium between the United States and the USSR and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, as the main obstacle in the way of U.S. imperialism's hegemonist aspirations.

The NATO leader's lies and cynicism are also graphically confirmed by decisions taken outside "Atlantic week."

We shall cite just one of them. According to a WASHINGTON POST report, the Pentagon has decided "to install a new U.S. nuclear weapon -- sea-launched cruise missiles -- on U.S. Navy submarines as early as June next year. Some 758 nuclear cruise missiles with a range of 1,500 miles are being installed on attack submarines." The newspaper notes that these submarines "will be deployed in the regions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans with a view to hitting targets on Soviet territory." That is how the U.S. ruling circles' love of peace really looks.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries counter the dangerous course of imperialism's aggressive forces with their consistent policy of peace and the belief that human reason can and must save man from nuclear war. "The Soviet Union is convinced that peace can be strengthened and the people's security guaranteed not by building up and acquiring ever new types of armaments but, on the contrary, by reducing existing arms to immeasurably lower ceilings," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's 24 November statement says.

But the NATO leadership should not have the slightest illusions that it will succeed in intimidating the USSR and compelling it to surrender its positions in the face of imperialist threats. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries threaten no one, but they will not tolerate military superiority over themselves. Appropriate retaliatory steps will be taken against any attempt by Washington and its allies to upset the military-strategic balance. The Soviet Union will have sufficient strength and means to stand up for its interests and the interests of its friends and allies.

NATO'S NUCLEAR 'SABER-RATTLING' SCORED

PM191436 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 83 First Edition p 6

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] "We will, of course, do everything to uphold our entire peace program..." These words of Lenin's rang out over the planet on that historic October night in 1917. The first practical embodiment of this program was Lenin's Decree on Peace, which declared war to be the greatest crime against mankind. Since then, to this day, the Communist Party and Soviet state have been purposefully, consistently following the course set by V.I. Lenin, doing everything possible to deliver mankind from the danger of wars and to augment the forces of our motherland and the entire socialist community -- the main bulwark of peace in the world.

Our Objective is Unchanged

New evidence of this is provided by the declaration condemning nuclear war that was adopted on 15 December by the UN General Assembly on our country's initiative. The approval of this and of a number of other documents put forward by the USSR shows that the vast majority of the planet's states share our ideas and proposals on how to completely bar the path to war and move toward a world without weapons. Only the United States and its NATO allies are openly obstructing this path.

More: By starting to site the new American nuclear missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy, the militarists are in effect trying to build a nuclear missile foundation for the "crusade" declared by the Reagan administration against socialism.

The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states have more than once called on the leaders of the United States and the West European countries to consider all the consequences which this step entails for their own peoples and for all mankind. The NATO countries have ignored these warnings. But that is playing with fire, and the instigators of this game are those who, first and foremost, risk being burned.

Adventurist circles in the United States cannot understand that in relations with a country like the Soviet Union, you cannot talk "from a position of strength." Once again the Washington policy of "strong-arm pressure" has misfired. The Soviet Union is unswerving in its determination to remove the threat of nuclear war from Europe and from the whole planet. We have not sought and to not seek military superiority. But knowing who we have to deal with in the imperialist camp, we cannot forget for a moment the indisputable fact that the preservation of the equilbrium of military forces, whose attainment by socialism has ensured peace in Europe for nearly four decades, is the paramount condition for deferring the warmongers.

In some NATO capitals the idea is still current that saber-rattling with nuclear missiles can be an "argument" at interstate talks. This idea is unsubstantiated and fallacious. The attempt to act in this way can lead to only one result: the creation of impasse situations at talks and the exacerbation of tension. The fate of international talks in the nuclear age will depend to a very great extent on when Washington and the other NATO capitals finally grasp that simple truth.

The socialist policy of peace is supported by the peoples because it rejects deception and is based on honesty and the consideration of the legitimate interests of partipants in talks. The peace policy that is purposefully pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state is a powerful stimulas to the people's struggle to curb the imperialist adventurists.

Comrade Yu V. Andropov's 24 November statement continues to play a special role here. In essence a worldwide referendum developed around this outstanding political document. The statement met with the complete understanding of all honest people on the planet. It is unanimously supported by the socialist countries. Vivid confirmation of this is provided by the documents adopted recently by the leadership organs of fraternal sociali states in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. The Soviet leader's statement met with the approval of international and national progressive organizations, public movements, and many political parties and trade unions -- all who are truly opposed to the threat of world thermonuclear catastrophe.

Comrade Yu V. Andropov's words are deeply imprinted in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people: "We are now living in too fragile a peace. Responsible statesmen must therefore evaluate what is happening and take a rational decision. Only human reason can and must save mankind from terrible danger. We call on all those who are pushing the world along the path of the increasingly dangerous arms race to abandon impossible hopes of thereby achieving military superiority so as to dictate their will to other peoples and states."

"The Cat Knows..."

The U.S. and NATO leaders are evidently aware that their attempt to shift the blame for what heppened at the Geneva talks onto the Soviet Union did not achieve its goal. The NATO camp has been like a distrubed hornet's next in recent days. Hardly a day does by without "orations" from President Reagan assuring anyone and everyone of his "love of peace." U.S. secretary of state Shultz, like Pentagon chief Weinberger, is rushing from one country to another. In Washington itself, McFarlane, the President's national security adviser; Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; former leaders of American delegations to the Geneva talks, and others are speaking out, interrupting each other.

What lies behind this feverish activity? A political propaganda operation which requires high vigilance from the supporters of peace is being carried out. We are faced above all with an attempt to deceive the peoples, who have recognized Washington's true designs, and thus to disarm those who are combating those designs. As if reading from a script, the orators in NATO capitals assert: "Nothing extraordinary has happened," "We can succeed in the talks, " and so on, and so forth. You cannot help thinking of the saying: "The cat knows whose meat he has stolen" [know he has done wrong]

Great efforts are being made to minimize what the NATO leaders have done. But what they have done must cause concern to all who value peace: A real chance of delivering Europe from nuclear weapons -- medium-range and tactical -- has been wrecked. The new American missiles being brought into West Europe have blown up the table at which talks were taking place in Geneva.

The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles created a new, more dangerous situation on the continent. The Soviet side was faced with the need to reconsider all the questions which have been the subject of discussion at arms reduction and disarmament talks in recent years. Last week saw the end of the latest round of START talks. A date has not been set for their resumption, and this must be discussed through diplomatic channels. A date will also be agreed later for the talks in Geneva, at which the socialist states submitted important proposals during 1983 which offer an opportunity to break the deadlock at the talks. But the NATO countries, for their part, have done nothing to that end, continuing here too to adhere to unrealistic, obstructionist positions.

In conditions in which wide circles of the international public can see increasingly clearly who is responsible for the situation which has arisen, the Washington psychological warfare and disinformation apparatus has been set the task of shifting the blame at all costs.

The metamorphosis which Western politicians are undergoing is really striking. Now that the Geneva talks have been wrecked through their efforts, they are hastening to don the mask of...supporters of talks. They swear and vow that Washington is all but devastated by the situation which has arisen. "We are prepared to hold talks," Reagan says, beating his chest. "We deplore it," retired General Rowney, who headed the U.S. delegation to the START talks, declares hypocritically.

For what simpletons are thse acrobatics intended? The peoples judge the governments' positions by their deeds. What NATO's deeds are, is clearly shown if only by the results of the December session of that aggressive bloc's council. The participants took a new step along the path of turning West Europe into a still more dangerous power keg.

As is known, the decision to deploy the U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles in West Europe was justified by saying that the NATO bloc is all but "defenseless" in the conventional arms sphere. Now that the new American missiles are already being sited in the FRG, Britain, and Italy, a program for a sharp increase in conventional arms is being imposed on the NATO members. The so-called "Rogers plan," which envisages a first strike several hundred kilometers into the Warsaw Pact countries' territory using combained aviation and chemical, laser, and other modern weapons, is being implemente. Thus the American medium-range missiles being deployed in Europe are intended for a first nuclear strike, while the new hardware envisaged by the "Rogers plan" is also being prepared for a first strike in the European theater, but using "conventional" weapons. That is why the United States and NATO stubbornly refuse to adopt the proposals of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries to renounce the first use against each other of both nuclear and conventional weapons, and thus to renounce the first use against each other of military force in general. After that, the White House assures us that it is "eager" for talks. No, you cannot make what these hypocrites say tie up!

Meanwhile the Pentagon military is shipping its missiles to West Europe like a thief, under cover of the night. These actions resemble an operation to receive stolen goods, but this operation is far more dangerous, because it pursues the goal of stealing from the peoples their most valuable gain -- peace.

The authors of the sinister NATO plans thought that once the delivery of American missiles had begun, the most important thing had already been done. General Rogers, NATO commander in chief, proclaimed smugly: "The demonstrations have stopped." The American general was mistaken. The peoples are not about to be reconciled to the fact that the transatlantic aggressor's deadly missiles have become part of the European landscape. Waves of the people's anger are surging through the barbed wire with which the Natoites have fenced in their death bases. Neither policemen's batons nor water cannot turn back these waves.

Every day brings the peoples new confirmation of what Washington's policy really is. The White House has already announced that the U.S. "security region" extends from Lebanon to Grenada, from the NATO countries to the Korean peninsula. The mask has finally been cast asfde in the Near East: The American interventionist armed forces, including aircraft and battleships, are sowing death and destruction on Lebanese soil. The Pentagon has been authorized by the White House to act however it sees fit in Lebanon. The so-called "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv proved to be another step along the path of extending the policy of brigandage and international terrorism.

Life imperiously demands that the fighters against imperialism rally and activate all their forces. However complex the military-political situation in the world, it should not be overdramatized. Imperialism is not omnipotent. It is not imperialism that today defines the main direction of the development of world events. The key to the resolution of the questions of war and peace is ultimately in the hands of the peace-loving states and peoples. And they will prove it!

The Thirst for Freedom

"The military has ruled here for many years. People are hungry, and we do not want it to continue. The military must go. We need elections, and we must have a government elected by the people," -- these words, spoken by one of the participants in a mass demonstration held in Montevideo not long ago, indicate clearly the sentiments which are becoming more and more firmly established in broad strata of the Uruguayan people. More than 400,000 people took part in a demonstration against the military regime held in response to a call by opposition forces in the capital, where half of Uruguay's population of 3 million live. As in neighboring Chile, days of people's protests have here become part of the practice of the political struggle against dictatorship.

For 10 years the military dictatorship, supported by Washington, has tried to stifle the Uruguayan people's liberation movement. At the beginning of 1970 more than 8,500 people were behind bars, most of them communists. About a million Uruguayans, fleeing from repressions, were forced to go into exile.

But however brutally the dictatorship behaves, it has not achieved its goals. A new political situation is emerging in the country. Under pressure from the people's struggle, the dictatorship's positions are steadily crumbling. The other day the military carried out another government reshuffle -- four of the 11 ministers were replaced. In the attempt to remain on top, the dictatorship was forced to permit political activity by two bourgeois parties, while retaining the ban on the activity of the communist, socialist, and other leftwing parties.

As R. Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee, stated the other day, "the objective and subjective prerequisites for the overthrow of the dictatorship and the establishment of true democracy are emerging" in the country, and the slogan put forward by the communists of eliminating the dictatorship "no longer belongs only to advanced circles, but to the whole country."

At the same time the communists warn that the dictatorship will not fall of its won accord. To ensure the unity and coordinated actions of all the dictatorship's opponents -- that, in the patriot's opinion, is the priority task today.

A bitter struggle seethes on the planet. In the course of this struggle the destiny of not only the generations now living, but of future generations is being decided. In the vanguard of this historic battle are invariably the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, communist and workers parties, and all peace-loving, progressive forces, filled with determination to thwart the misanthropic designs of imperialist reaction.

UN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS DISARMAMENT RESOLUTIONS

LD160651 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 16 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly decided to convene the third special session devoted to disarmament not later than 1988.

A resolution on that question stresses the resolve of the United Nations to make a contribution to the consolidation and extension of positive processes that were initiated by the definition of the basic principles of an international disarmament strategy by the previous special session in the summer of 1982. The first special session was convened in 1978.

Another resolution, passed, as the first one, by the absolute majority at the proposal of a group of socialist countries, notes the successful start of the worldwide campaign for disarmament and its contibution to the large-scale mobilisation of world public opinion in favour of peace and disarmament. The campaign was launched by the latest special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament. The resolution confirms the usefulness of the vigorous continuation of that campaign, called upon to create a favourable climate for progress towards disarmament.

U.S., ISRAELI DISSENT ON UN MEDIA RESOLUTION HIT

LD161136 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 16 TASS -- The press, radio and television are to play an important part in the propaganda of the ideas of consolidating peace and mutual understanding between states, of stopping the arms race which is disastrous for mankind. This is the essence of the resolution on questions of information submitted by developing countries and approved by the majority of votes at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The U.S., Britain and Israel voted against the resolution. By so doing, the imperialist and Zionist circles made obvious their intention to further use mass media for their dirty purposes -- as an instrument of a psychological warfare against other countries, for kindling hostility and hatred between nations. These very circles fiercely oppose the just demands of developing countries on doing away with the discriminatory situation in the sphere of international information exchange.

REAGAN REMARKS BEFIT 'RELIGIOUS FANATIC'

LD191538 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 19 Dec 83

[By TASS correspondent O. Polyakovskiy]

[Text] New York, 19 Dec (TASS) -- President Reagan has devised an original way of calming the alarm that is growing in the United States and throughout the world concerning his policy that is taking the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. He recommended that the generation that will witness... [TASS ellipses] the end of the world should "act as it deems necessary."

Reagan made his prediction of the biblical end of the world, which would be more appropriate to a religious fanatic than a public stateman, in an interview for PEOPLE magazine. In reply to the question, "Do you really believe that our generation may see Armageddon," Reagan said: "I have never spoken about this publicly, but I have spoken about it with my people, since theologians have long told me that never before had so many predictions come true as now. In the past, there were times when we thought the end of the world was near, but it has never happened."

"The point of reading the Bible," the President continued, "is to understand that this world and our life do not essentially belong to us." According to Reagan, it thus appears that there is no point in being concerned about preserving peace and the life of mankind.

Not giving a fig for the preservation of human civilization, Reagan never fails to be concerned for his own life and personal safety, and this concern is assuming an increasingly maniacal character. Proof of this is the concrete obstacles at the White House and the "ground-to-air" missiles on the grounds of the Presidential residence. Reagan himself always wears a bulletproof vest although, as he admitted in the interview, there are times when he expresses uncensored remarks because of the discomfort.

Comment on Reagan's revelations in the pages of PEOPLE is, as they say, superfluous. They point to the grounds for the growing fears in Americans -- confirmed by the latest public opinion polls -- at the fact that there is now a man in the White House of whom anything can be expected.

U.S. CREATING 'SATELLITE KILLER WEAPONS'

LD200747 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 20 TASS -- In disregard of the world public demand for preventing the militarisation of outer space, the United States is creating at crash rates satellite killer weapons, to which Washington assigns an important place in its plans for waging "star wars". General James Hartinger, chief of the recently established Space Command of the U.S. Air Force, was, as a matter of fact forced to admit this in an interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT.

We are continuing the effort to create a satellite killer system on the basis of "F-15" fighter aircraft, he admitted bluntly. It is planned to form two squadrons of aircraft equipped with anti-satellite weapons and station them on the east and west coast of the United States.

McFARLANE MISSILE REMARKS 'MISLEAD PUBLIC'

LD200230 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] American leaders are trying to wriggle out of the responsibility for stationing new nuclear missiles in Europe and thus dangerously worsening the international situation and increasing the threat of nuclear war. They make statements meant to mislead public opinion. Our staff member Vladislav Kozyakov looks at one that recently came from Robert McFarlane, White House adviser on national security.

The Presidential aid is facing a formidable task. He is trying to present the Pershings and Tomahawks as peace doves, though they are obviously seen in Europe as nuclear (?death). He might as well try to prove that white is black. At a Washington press conference, McFarlane claimed that the risks of a crisis and world instability were currently much smaller than a year ago, supposedly because of a better strategic balance between Washington and Moscow. As the President's national security aide, he of course knows the truth about the deployment of the new American missiles and about the resulting impact on the military balance. Not that this requires any inside information. The cruise missiles the Americans are siting in Federal Germany, Britain and Italy can hit targets in the Soviet Union and many other countries, targets within a radius of 30 meters. As for the Pershing II's being stationed in Federal Germany, they can reach Soviet cities within 5 to 8 minutes. That means that the Reagan administration is trying to break the existing military balance.

Indeed, so far the Soviet Union has no comparable nuclear systems close to the United States. Washington is trying to gain military supremacy at any cost by siting its new missiles in Western Europe so as to be able to deliver a disarming first strike at the Soviet Union. So it was downright deception on the part of McFarlane to present American efforts at gaining strategic supremacy as meant to secure a better strategic balance.

There is more to this deception. The national security adviser could not have failed to know that the Soviet Union is deploying medium-range nuclear systems at sea close to the United States to offset the stationing of American Pershings and Tomahwaks close to its borders.

What does America stand to gain by the rash moves of its President? Since the Tomahawks can hit Soviet targets within a radius of 30 meters, Soviet systems will put American targets in a similar position. If the Pershings can reach Soviet cities within 5 to 8 minutes, Soviet systems will be capable of reaching American cities just as fast. In their range, power, accuracy and flight times Soviet systems being deployed at sea close to the United States will match the threat that the new American missiles in Western Europe post to the Soviet Union.

President Reagan's adventurism has altered the global situation. To describe his moves as reducing the risk of a crisis, as McFarlane did, means to cheat the Americans. The truth is that the insane concepts the Reagan administration came to power with are still showing on its face. As THE WASHINGTON POST noted 2 years ago, the Reagan administration has from the outset seemed more willing to fight them than its predecessor in the belief that a nuclear war, even if protracted, can be won. It was based on this insane precept that the White House began deploying first-strike nuclear weapons in Europe, pushing America and the rest of the world towards nuclear disaster.

CIA 'SINISTER HISTORY' 'EXPOSED' IN DOCUMENTARY

PM181730 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "Film Exposing the CIA"]

[Text] The U.S. CIA's subversive activity against the socialist countries is exposed by the full-length documentary movie "Where the Threads of Conspiracy Lead..." The movie, made at the Central Studio for Documentary Films, was premiered 15 December at Moscow's Oktyabr Theater.

The movie recreates pages of the sinister history and present-day activity of the CIA, which exerts enormous influence on the formulation of the White House's imperialist policy. Using numerous facts and documentary footage, the movie's makers tear the mask off the U.S. espionage agency, which stoops to anything in its struggle against the USSR and the socialist community countries.

An enemy of peace and progress, the CIA encouraged the counterrevolutionary events in Hungary and Czechoslovakia and widely used and continues to use the methods of disinformation and slander. Poland has been the subject of its special attention over the past few years. The camera has recorded on the spot the crimes by spies camouflaged as U.S. diplomats and by the traitors recruited by them from among the members of the notorious "Solidarity." This "trade union association" was the intended recipient of radio transmitters, underground printing presses, instructions, brochures, and millions of dollars from the secret operations funds of the intelligence agency. The movie unmasks the adventurist actions of the Reagan administration, which, relying on CIA help, has proclaimed a "crusade" against communism.

Scriptwriters M. Ozerov and V. Sevruk and director Ye. Vermisheva worked on the movie.

U.S. ELECTIONS 'MONEY BAGS RACE', FAVOR WEALTHY

LD191451 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The U.S. newspaper BALTIMORE SUN reporting that the income of every third American senator exceeds one million dollars, predicted with confidence that in the future the number of millionaires in the U.S. Congress would further increase, since the elections to the supreme legislative body of the United States have long become a "money bags race" which is sure to be won by the richest candidate.

Could there be more convincing proof of the anti-democratic character of the U.S. electoral system, which regularly gives the "green light" to high electoral posts only for those who represent big business and zealously uphold its interests. There are many shareholders of major banks, contractors of the Pentagon, oil, chemical and other corporations among American senators.

This also can be referred to the Washington administration itself. According to the existing data, out of 100 high-ranking officials of the present government, every fourth one, including President Reagan, is a millionaire. American specialists point out that the amount of money spent on presidential elections has increased tenfold in the past 20 years -- from 25 million to 250 million dollars. The founding fathers of the United States would turn cold with horror if they learned what has become of the U.S. politics: Money is reigning there, THE WASHINGTON POST writes.

Millionaires elected to the legislative and executive bodies, acting as placemen of big business, uphold the interests of those whom they represent and actually press for a further redistribution of national income in favour of the monopolies and the military-industrial complex, with which both the government and many congressmen are closely bound.

Both the administration and the Congress are possessed with the insane idea of ensuring world domination for U.S. imperialism and for this reason are implementing a large-scale arms-race program. It is to serve as a basis for the aggressive foreign policy which includes terrorism used by the U.S. in Central America, in the Middle East and in other parts of the world.

The aggressive foreign policy and the reactionary home policy of Washington are like two sides of one medal. Along with lavishly financing military programs in the current fiscal year, the administration, with the consent of the law-makers, continues to drastically cut the expenditures on the most acute social and economic needs of the population. Since the Reagan administration came to office, it has dramatically cut or abandoned altogether dozens of social programs. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES had every reason to describe the U.S. military budget as an armed robbery, Reagan style.

Recalling the pledges of the present-day U.S. rulers given during the electoral campaign, Americans get convinced that they have been deceived in the most shameless manner. O. Biber, leader of the major U.S. labour union of automobile workers, recalled recently: In 1980 Ronald Reagan promised employment to Americans. He has given us the highest unemployment rate since the great depression. Reagan promised peace to us. Instead of it, he dispatches 20,000 American servicemen to Central America. Reagan promised freedom to us. Instead, he lifted the minimum restrictions which existed for corporations and the rich and put additional tax burden onto the shoulders of the poor.

These are the practical results of the activities of the "government of millionaires for millionaires" -- this is how the Washington administration is described in the U.S. itself. It should be recalled that the U.S. official propaganda tries to pass it off as an example of democracy to be followed by other countries and peoples.

U.S. CONSIDERING 'WALK-OUT' FROM UNESCO

LD170643 Moscow TASS in English 2207 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov reports:

U.S. news agencies reported Thursday that the U.S. Department of State is considering a U.S. walk-out on UNESCO. What is it that Washington does not like about the 38-years-old United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, which has a solid record of practical accomplishments?

With its present membership of almost 160 states, UNESCO is a major forum for wide-ranging international cooperation. The UNESCO Charter says that its aim is to contribute to strengthening peace and security, and to cooperation between peoples. This UNESCO's activity, and its practical response to the most burning issues of today have earned it a high international standing.

The enemies of peace and international cooperation have for a long time been trying to remove from UNESCO's activities those of its aspects that are closely linked with the struggle for peace.

Washington has repeatedly attacked UNESCO's constitutional principles. At the UNESCO general conference in Paris in November 1982, for instance, the U.S. delegation charged the organization with overstepping its purview, by attending to problems like disarmament and the struggle against colonialism and racism, and for genuine human rights.

All attempts by Washington, however, to discredit UNESCO and detract from its role in international life have proved futile. The policy statement defining UNESCO's tasks for the 80s provides for its active involvement in resolving the world's most burning problems.

Washington put up stiff resistance to UNESCO's efforts to place mass media at the service of progress. The UNESCO declaration on the basic principles for mass media's contribution to peace and international understanding, to the development of human rights and the struggle against racism and apartheid, as well as against incitement to war, was sharply opposed by Washington and its closest allies. These wishes to preserve the present inequitable situation in this field, which is justifiably described by the developing countries as "information imperialism". On this question, the West operates with the same neocolonialist methods as it does in putting up stiff resistance to establishment of the new international economic order.

Washington's attitude to UNESCO betrays the imperial posture of the Reagan administration and its desire to dictate its conditions, paying no regard to the interests of other states and peoples.

PRC PUBLISHES 'MALICIOUS FABRICATIONS' ON DRA

PM191104 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Malicious Fabrications"]

[Text] Kabul, 17 Dec -- The BAKHTAR agency has frequently exposed Chinese propaganda's fabrications about the essence of events taking place in revolutionary Afghanistan. It would seem sufficient to make it finally understand the real meaning of our country's transformations for the benefit of the entire Afghan people in the interests of peace and tranquility in the region, the agency commentary says.

However, on 13 December this year a XINHUA and CHINA DAILY information bulletin published another falsification under the heading "Visit to Battlefield in the Sarai Region," concocted by Chinese correspondents.

This falsification quotes counterrevolutionary ringleaders' allegations that they destroyed this population center and that 400 Afghan soldiers gave themselves up with their weapons. The report also alleges that the hamlet of (Par Aslan) in Paktia Province was "destroyed" by Soviet troops.

What can be said on this subject? Such dirty lies cannot mislead anyone today.

The Chinese propaganda organs would obviously very much like servicemen of the regular Afghan Army to go over to the basmachis' side. But these dreams are unrealistic. No such thing has ever occurred -- just as the population center has never been captured, just as the "destruction" of the hamlet of (Par Aslan) by Soviet troops never took place. As a BAKHTAR agency spokesman was told by the competent organs, there are no subunits of the limited Soviet troop contingent in that part of the country at all.

This lie is aimed at distracting public attention from the crimes of the basmachi gangs that are killing the civilian population and plundering and burning schools, hospitals, homes, and mosques.

The malicious fabrications are also necessary to the surviving bandits to vindicate to their masters -- primarily their U.S. masters -- the enormous sums that they receive for their crimes. In disseminating these stories, the Chinese press representatives are conniving with internal and external counterrevolution.

The Afghan people will continue to deal a fitting rebuff to any hostile actions, any insinuations, wherever they come from.

The April revolution in the DRA is developing through the will of the Afghan people, and no one can halt its advance.

DPRK DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN RANGOON BOMBING

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA 16 December First Edition on page 4 carries a TASS report entitled: "Press Conference at the DPRK Embassy" that reads:

"A press conference took place in the DPRK Embassy in the USSR on 15 December.

"Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, acquainted those present with the contents of the DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum that categorically refutes DPRK involvement in the detonation of a bomb in Rangoon on 9 October during the visit to Burma by the head of the South Korean regime. The memorandum notes that at the trial that took place in Rangoon no juridical proof or material evidence was submitted -- apart from the 'admission' by the defendents -- which would confirm that they are 'agents of the DPRK.'

"It was pointed out at the press conference that the real inspirer and organizer of this provocation is the Seoul regime."

Moscow in Korean to Korea at 1330 GMT on 15 December and Moscow in Burmese to Burma at 1030 GMT on 16 December reported on the 15 December press conference at the DPRK Embassy in Moscow. The Moscow Korean and Moscow Burmese reports were compared with the PRAVDA 16 December report and found to be identical.

JAPAN ELECTION OUTCOME PUTS U.S. IN 'DEEP SHOCK'

LD191619 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

There is a sombre mood in Washington in view of the outcome of last Sunday's elections to the House of Representatives of the Japanese parliament. According to reports from the U.S. capital, the Reagan administration is now in a deep shock owing to the defeat which the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan sustained at the elections. Even the State Department, which has got accustomed to remind one of U.S. "vital interests" at any pretext, this time declined to make any comment, and its official spokesman has stated that the elections are a purely internal affair of Japan.

What are the causes of Washington's so unusual "shyness", considering the keen interest with which it followed all the vicissitudes of the election struggle in Japan? It is no secret the Washington was virtually an interested party at the elections, and President Reagan's recent visit to Japan clearly showed it.

Full victory or at least a stable majority of the Liberal Democrats in the lower house was what the U.S. Administration longed for at the elections. It was really "vitally important" for the U.S. Administration that Yasuhiro Nakasone, in whom Ronald Reagan "firmly believed", should be able to fully fulfill his promises to satisfy Washington's solicitations both along the lines of expansion of Japan's military preparations and its participation in U.S. global strategy and in the trade-and-economic field where numerous contradictions are characteristic of relations between the two sides. An ABC correspondent Ann Garrels has pointed out that under Nakasone Japan agreed to take upon itself a greater burden of military spending. The USA seeks to secure that Japanese limitations on such spending are lifted altogether.

In the economic field Nakasone lifted a whole number of protectionist measures and the USA hoped for further slackening of control over import, particularly over the import of farm products. She draws the conclusion that at present (with the defeat of the Liberal Democrats) progress in this direction has been halted, at least for the time being, and this is already a blow on the Reagan administration.

Analysing the causes of the Liberal Democrats' defeat, some commentators reckon as such both the unexpected snowing on the polling day and the failure by the LDP leadership to take into account the "change of generations", and the disappointment of the electorate, who usually supported the ruling party, owing to the LDP leadership's refusal to do away with corruption in its ranks. And still, these are not the main causes. According to the Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN, the "haughty stand" taken by Nakasone in such matters as defence and education, and his quite exceptional pronouncements on foreign-policy matters proved more substantial. Really, the electorate hardly forgave Nakasone for the promise he made to President Reagan to turn Japan into Washington's nuclear "unsinkable aircraft carrier". They hardly tacitly agreed to his reckoning Japan among participants in Reagan's global "crusade". Nakasone hardly won their favour by augmenting military expenditures and cutting down spending on social needs.

The Washington administration has something to worry about. The political destiny of the "most pro-Western", as is put in Washington, post-war Japanese prime minister, with whose stay in office the administration linked the realisation of its aggressive plans in the Far East and in the world as a whole, has become problematic.

KUTAKHOV ARRIVES ON 'OFFICIAL VISIT' TO INDIA

LD191447 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1402 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Delhi, 19 Dec (TASS) — At the invitation of Air Marshal Dilbagh Singh, chief of the Indian Air Staff, Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, deputy USSR minister of defense and commander in chief of the Air Forces, arrived here today on an official visit. At Palam airport in Delhi he was met by Air Marshal Dilbagh Singh, chief of the Indian Air Staff, and by other Indian military leaders. Among those meeting him was U.V. Rykov, the USSR's ambassador to India.

On the same day P.S. Kutakhov laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier and paid a visit to the chief of staff of the Indian Air Force.

EAGLEBURGER REMARKS ON DRA CALLED 'HEGEMONIST'

PM191529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Dec 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Notes": "About a 'Forum' in Washington"]

[Text] Among Washington's official emissaries recently touring West European capitals for the purpose, above all, of publicly indoctrinating public opinion in favor of deploying new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in NATO countries, Under Secretary of State L. Eagleburger has been especially active. He has seized any opportunity to try to convince West Europeans of the need to implement this Pentagon program. What the response to these speeches has been is another matter. Even to judge from his published interviews with representatives of leading bourgeois press organs in a number of West European countries, the transatlantic visitor constantly made the most unrestrained retorts and remarks on encountering journalists' questions that irritated him.

For example, in a conversation with a correspondent of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL in mid-November, Eagleburger reacted in just this way to these words the journalist put to him: "We are sitting on a powder keg with more than 13,000 megatons of destructive force; in such a world we should not seek opportunities for a trial of strength or confrontations. But many Europeans believe that that is precisely what the Reagan administration is doing...."

This was the reply that immediately followed: "If such a feeling exists," the American declared, "it shows how difficult it has become to arrive at mutual understanding among us on these issues...."

"But, in the final analysis," the journalist again countered, "it was none other than Reagan who aroused fear when almost 2 years ago he mentioned the possibility of a limited nuclear war."

Eagleburger refused to speak on that subject altogether and made an even more annoyed comment in the spirit that "West Europe ignores too many facts of 20th-century history...."

The same responsible State Department staffer figured quite recently in the pages of American newspapers when a 2-day propaganda show entitled "Forum on Afghanistan" was held within the walls of that Washington establishment. This time, as keynote speaker, Eagleburger was not threatened with annoying questions and retorts from the audience. Those seated in the State Department room hung on the speaker's every word and were prepared to stand attentively in front of him.

He spoke about the leaders of bandit formations entrenched in Pakistan regions bordering on Afghanistan, brought to the United States especially to participate in that gathering, and also about the remnants -- who have build their nests on American territory itself under the wings of the CIA and other U.S. special services -- of those who until quite recently represented the feudal-landowner leadership of the Afghanistan that has now vanished into history and will not return to its arena; however, much malice on this account exists in Washington's top power echelons.

By assembling this rabble within their walls, the State Department chiefs would like to present themselves and the Reagan administration as a whole as people who "support the Afghan mujahidin in their struggle for freedom." Eagleburger talked importunately about this in the belief that it is possible to ignore elementary facts that relate not to the distant past but to what reality was in Afghanistan before the April 1976 national democratic revolution. Here, for example, is what the reference book "People's Almanac" -- published in millions of copies in the United States in 1975 -- wrote about the system in Afghanistan: "The social structure there is chiefly feudal or tribal. Large landowners, supported by religious figures, form the country's ruling class."

A restrained statement. One could paint a far more eloquent picture of the system under which, in addition to the existence of a vast army of millions of landless and almost landless peasants, 9 percent of the landowning families owned 43 percent of all the cultivable land and under which illiteracy in the country was as high as nine-tenths of the population, obscure medieval practices prevailed in all spheres of life, women had no rights whatever, national minorities were subjected to the cruelest discrimination, and the country's production forces lagged sharply behind even compared with many other eastern countries.

This is the kind of "freedom" for whose return to Afghanistan official Washington is campaigning by financing, arming, and organizing double-dyed, pogrom-making counterrevolutionary gangs!

Has Mr Eagleburger read what the American NEWSWEEK magazine wrote 10 January this year, and if so, how did he react to it? Citing the words of Mustafa Vardak, one of the leaders of Afghan counterrevolution, the magazine wrote: "Not one communist will remain alive if we gain the upper hand!" And, so the magazine said, he made an eloquent gesture, pointing to his throat....

Not that moral considerations are in any way capable of making any impression on Mr Eagleburger and his colleagues. In his same speech at the aforementioned "forum" he uttered a sentence to the effect that U.S. "strategic interests" dictate that Washington must continue its present policy of training cutthroats, who are passed off as "defenders of freedom," and using them against the Afghan people's democratic gains. A sentence spoken in passing, but one that gives a key to what Washington is after by sending millions of dollars worth of modern weapons to dozens of camps in Pakistani border regions in the north of the country, where the aforementioned sabotage formations are being trained under the supervision and the command of "advisers" and "instructors" from the United States and other NATO countries.

The Pentagon has long been stretching out its paws toward Southwest Asia. And if some people in the West only recently did not realize the true meaning of this playing with fire undertaken in a vast region close to our country's borders and the Middle East oilfields -- a region that also directly includes the territory of a state such as India -- then the thunder of the guns of the battleship "New Jersey", which once belched fire off the Vietnamese coasts and are now sowing death on Lebanese soil, is opening the eyes of even the most politically naive people in the West.

It was no coincidence that, simultaneously with sending a U.S. Marine contingent to Lebanon to create a bridgehead for its military in that part of the Near East, the Reagan administration adopted a decision to increase deliveries of weapons and to send new "advisers" and "instructors" to the camps of the counterrevolutionary gangs being formed on Pakistani territory.

The Western press reports that Washington is seeking increasingly close cooperation with Beijing in subversive operations against the Afghan people's progressive, democratic gains. It is no secret that Chinese, in addition to American, weapons are being sent for that purpose to centers where gangs of counterrevolutionaries are being assembled and trained. The Chinese press is not ashamed to publish the most absurd anti-Afghan fabrications of the West's reactionary press.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's recent speech "explaining" the U.S. political course in Asia and the Pacific attests to the Reagan administration's far-reaching hegemonist plans aimed at knocking together in that part of the globe something similar to the Atlantic bloc, with its central branch in Japan and an extensive "periphery" in the form of other countries associated with the United States in one way or another -- from the Persian Gulf to the Philippines and Australia. There is no denying that these are ambitious plans. And not very new ones. It is not West Europeans in this instance but American figures like Mr Eagleburger who should better recall the lessons of 20th century history.

KARMAL NOTES DRA NEEDS AT COUNCIL SESSION

PM191454 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 83 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "The Next Tasks"]

[Text] Kabul, 17 Dec -- A session of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has taken place here under the chairmanship of B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. A report by S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, on the government's activity since the start of the current Afghan year was discussed.

B. Karmal spoke at the session. He noted the need to speed up the pace of agricultural and industrial development, complete the land and water reform, and improve the system of supplying the population with food products and essentials.

NHAN DAN SCORES 'PERFIDIOUS' PRC BORDER MOVES

PM191123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Dec 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS dispatch: "NHAN DAN Article"]

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Dec -- The newspaper NHAN DAN, organ of the CPV Central Committee, notes in an article devoted to the situation on Vietnam's northern borders that Hoang Lien Son Province has become the front line in the struggle against subversive activity and for the sake of defending the fatherland.

Hoang Lien Son Province, the paper reminds us, shares a border over 200 km long with China. Highways and railroads run directly from the border toward Hanoi. The Chinese authorities are using all possible methods to persuade the population living there, especially members of national minorities, to cross into China. There defectors [perebezhchik] are formed into special detachments, armed, and then sent into Vietnam to conduct subversive activity.

Beijing is also resorting to various forms of hostile propaganda. Powerful loudspeakers are installed along the borders broadcasting in the languages of the national minorities living in these regions. These broadcasts, the paper points out, constitute real psychological warfare against the SRV. The same ends are pursued by the dissemination of propaganda leaflets. Hoang Lien Son Province is resolutely opposing these perfidious plans, NHAN DAN writes. A firm line of defense and protection of the motherland's security is gradually being created there. Hundreds of experienced workers have been sent there who have previously worked in regions populated by national minorities. Precisely these cadres, along with the party committees and the organs of people's powers, are defending security and public order. Using specific measures and in accordance with each nationality's customs and habits, the movement for protecting the motherland's security is widening.

A wide network of people's security groups, already numbering over 21,000, has been set up in the province. Some 80 people's militia brigades and 192 youth shock detachments for protection are active there.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES VISITING SED DELEGATION

PM191453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 83 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-SED interparty ties, a delegation of SED party workers headed by H. Semmelmann, chief of the SED Central Committee Agriculture Section, was in the Soviet Union 12 through 16 December to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience of work to increase the efficiency of agricultural production.

The German comrades had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and visited local party organizations, scientific institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

The delegation was received by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the friendly talk, which touched on certain questions of further developing CPSU-SED cooperation, were V.S. Zasukhin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, and E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CONFERENCE OPENS

LD192123 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] The 11th All-Polish Congress of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society opened in Warsaw today. This is one of the largest mass public organizations of the republic, and was established in 1944. Now its members number more than 2.5 million. Before the opening of the congress, our Warsaw correspondent (?Vasiliy Lesovik) talked with Stefan Nawrot, general secretary of the society's board:

Stefan Nawrot says that the present congress will sum up the results of four years of activity by the society. This has been a very difficult time for the country, and in these difficult conditions the society retained its structure and its aktiv. Further, this aktiv was tempered in the struggle with a political opponent.

Being in the frontline in this struggle, Stefan Nawrot says, we aquired political and ideological experience. The present congress was preceded by a report-back and election campaign in voivodship and primary organizations of the society, Stefan Nawrot says.

It was a wide examination of problems in work of strengthening Polish-Soviet friendship, promoting consolidation of our ranks. This campaign has shown once more that broad sections of the Polish public well understand what the strengthening of economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union means for Poland. The Polish people, at the most difficult time for the country, once again know their true friend.

The present congress, Stefan Nawrot, general secretary of the board of Polish-Soviet Friendship society says in conclusion, will make yet another contribution to the strengthening of friendship between our two peoples, a clear demonstration of our loyalty to socialist ideals.

SOVIET-POLISH SEMINAR ON IDEOLOGY HELD

LD200019 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Dec (TASS) -- At the initiative of the PZPR Central Committee, a joint Soviet-Polish seminar on the topic "Ideological Struggle under Conditions of Exacerbated Confrontation between the Two World Systems" has taken place here. Taking part in its work were famous Polish scientists, fellows of a number of institutes and colleges, including the Polish People's Republic Foreign Ministry and the main political directorate of the Wojsko Polskie, and also a group of Soviet scientists and workers in the PCSU Central Committee apparatus.

Twenty scientific reports were delivered at the seminar on various aspects of contemporary ideological struggle. The PZPR's experience in the struggle with the counterrevolutionary activity of antisocialist opposition and imperialist propaganda aggression was discussed in detail.

Summing up the results of the joint work, J. Majka, director of the PZPR Central Committee Information Department, stressed that the seminar material serves the further improvement in the PZPR's ideological activity and the organization of rebuffing the actions of Western subversive centers, which are trying to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

The group of Soviet scientists was received by J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and J. Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

SOVIET RESPONSE TO BULGARIAN GOSR GREETING

AU191511 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Sofia

Dearest comrades, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as all Soviet people express their profound gratitude to you, to the BCP Central Committee, to the State Council, and to the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as to all Bulgarian people for the warm and cordial congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

The communists, as well as all Soviet people share your firm conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP, between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, will continue to develop in the future also to the benefit of both our peoples and countries. We wish to you, dearest comrades, and to all working people in Bulgaria great new successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP congress, in building a developed socialist society, and in the struggle for averting the threat of nuclear war, for peace and international security.

Signed: The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers.

Moscow, the Kremlin

GDR EDITOR HITS FRG ROLE IN U.S. MISSILE SITING

PM161506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by Werner Micke, deputy chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, under the rubric "Foreign Journalists Speak Out": "Responsibility for the Future"]

[Excerpt] With the help of the siting that has now begun in the FRG and the other NATO states of the Pershing II and cruise missiles, which the Kohl government is actively promoting, Washington wants to alter the military-strategic equilibrium to its own advantage and clear the way for its own anticommunist "crusade." The purpose of these medium-range nuclear missiles is well known. The present U.S. Administration has removed all doubt on that score: They are meant to serve as a means of waging a "limited" nuclear war, which is allegedly winnable.

By using its majority in the Bundestag the Kohl government has given the green light to the siting of the missiles against the will of three-fourths of FRG citizens. It has thereby taken upon itself a serious responsibility -- once again the threat of a new war is emanating from German soil, the soil of the Federal Republic. The missiles' opponents have clearly said that the Pershing II and cruise missiles that are being installed on FRG territory and which will be targeted against the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist countries, might make it easier to unleash a world war, and the Bonn government will not be able to control the use of these weapons. The FRG has thus become the nuclear hostage of the U.S. Administration, which is pursuing an adventurist course.

It stands to reason that the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states will not allow imperialism to achieve military superiority over socialism. Recognizing the high responsibility for the security of all the countries of our community and for the maintenance of peace, Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, drew the mecessary conclusions in his 24 November statement. The statement points out that, in particular, the acceleration of the preparatory work recently begun by agreement with the GDR and CSSR Governments to site enhanced range operational-tactical missiles on these countries' territories pertain to the steps which are being undertaken arising out of the new situation.

The recent SED Central Committee plenum highly evaluated the tremendous work done by the CPSU, the Soviet Union, and Yu. V. Andropov personally to preserve peace, and limit and reduce arms. At the Geneva talks with the United States the Soviet Union showed a constructive approach to the solution of the urgent questions of mankind's life and the questions of war and peace. Through its proposals it has created an appropriate basis for an agreement taking both sides' interests into consideration. The full responsibility for the fact that a positive result was not reached in Geneva lies with the United States, which occupied a shortsighted and obstructionist position there.

The GDR has supported the USSR's purposeful peace policy in all phases of the struggle against the siting of the U.S. first-strike weapons.

We are proceeding from the premise that it is not only necessary but possible to pinion the aggressive imperialist circles. Since there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems all forces must be mobilized to implement this policy and the peace movement must be made more active. The task lies in stopping the siting of the U.S. missiles in West Europe, and thereafter removing the systems already in place.

Yu.V. Andropov's words that retaliatory steps on the Soviet side will be confined strictly to the limits dictated by the NATO countries' actions, indicate a possible way of limiting a further cranking up of the nuclear arms race spiral.

The situation after the Kohl government's "yes" to the new U.S. first-strike missiles is no longer what it was before. Bonn has caused serious damage to the European system of treaties, including the treaty on the basis for GDR-FRG relations. We favor limiting this damage as far as possible. Ensuring peace and improving the international situation remain the prime tasks. The possibility that sooner or later positive results will be achieved at the disarmament talks and that the detente policy will be continued is not ruled out. Therefore the GDR will carefully examine any sensible FRG proposal for putting relations between both states back on a normal footing. But all raids on our state's sovereignty will continue to be consistently and resolutely rebuffed.

The GDR, as a firm link in the Warsaw Pact and being indissolubly linked to the Soviet Union, constantly proceeds on the basis of the following: The continually growing might of socialism was and remains the decisive prerequisite for eliminating the danger of war and for ensuring peace. "In precisely the present situation," Erich Honecker noted at the SED Central Committee Plenum, "the task of comprehensively strengthening the German Democratic Republic and successfully implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress on further building a developed socialist society is all the more in the forefront of our part's work. Political stability, economic dynamism, and the consistent continuation of economic and social policy, married for the people's good, is of decisive importance for our contribution to guaranteeing peace."

In the 35th year of the existence of their worker-peasant state the communists and citizens of the GDR are acting according to a tried and tested principle: The stronger socialism is, the more lasting peace will be. At the watershed between socialism and imperialism, and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, they will do everything in their power to ensure that the threat of war should never again originate from German soil, that the longest peaceful period on our continent may continue and that a firm basis be created for the European peoples to live together.

USSR STATE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW 14 DEC

PM161045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Polish Sejm's Invitation"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, left Moscow for Warsaw on 14 December for an official friendly visit at the Polish Sejm's invitation. The delegation included USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.F. Dobrik, S.P. Yefimenko, Ye.F. Karpova, L.G. Kletskov, A.R. Korotenkov, and V.S. Putvinskis.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation arrived in Warsaw on 15 December. It was met by S. Gucwa, marshal of the Polish Sejm, and other officials, as well as by A.N. Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

PZPR ANNIVERSARY RALLY, WOZNIAK REMARKS NOTED

PM161508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In Fraternal Parties": "Devoted to the Anniversary"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Dec -- A rally marking the 35th anniversary of the unifying congress at which the PZPR was formed has been held here under the slogan "Marxism-Leninism is the PZPR's Guiding star." W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, attended the rally.

M. Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Warsaw Party Committee, who addressed the gathering, declared that profound socioeconomic transformations have been accomplished in the country under the PZPR's leadership. Implementing the ideas of socialism, the PZPR invariably pursues a policy of strengthening the alliance, friendship, and fraternal cooperation with the USSR.

In the present tense international situation, he pointed out, both internal and external antisocialist forces are continuing their ideological, political, and propaganda aggression against Poland. In the interests of security and of defending the Polish people's sovereign rights it is necessary to continue strengthening the alliance between the USSR and Poland and the cohesion of the entire socialist community.

PZPR-CPSU SEMINAR ON IDEOLOGY ISSUES HELD

PM151604 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent O. Losoto under the general heading "The Fraternal Papers: A Topical Theme": "A Joint Seminar"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The problems of the ideological struggle at the present stage, TRYBUNA LUDU writes today, are being examined at a Polish-Soviet seminar organized by the PZPR Central Committee Information Section and the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section.

The seminar participants note the need to further pool and coordinate the efforts of all socialist countries in the conditions of the current international tension which is being fueled by the imperialist, anticommunist policy of the United States and its NATO partners. The speakers are considering various aspects of collaboration and exchange of experience in the sphere of ideological work.

The PZPR Central Committee organ believes that the seminar will help to strengthen the coordination of cooperation in the fulfillment of the tasks set at the recent Moscow conference of socialist countries' communist and workers parties' Central Committee secretaries for international and ideological questions.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY 14 DEC

PM161509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 14 December V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR. Friendly talks were held, during which questions of the further development of Soviet-Polish cooperation were touched upon.

POLISH PARTY WORKERS VISIT TO USSR REPORTED

PM160907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A group of PZPR party workers headed by Cz. Denga, chief of the PZPR Central Committee International Section, was in the Soviet Union 10-13 December at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Polish comrades had meetings and talks in the international sections of the CPSU Central Committee and in the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Cz. Denga was received by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the friendly talk were G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, and S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

PZPR 'STRUGGLE' IN WARSAW'S WOLA DISTRICT VIEWED

PM161637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Traditions of Red Wola"]

[Text] Warsaw, December -- A winter day in December. The lawns and shrubs are powdered with snow. People are walking along the avenues of the park surrounding the monument to the Heroes of the Revolution. Many are carrying flowers. Scarlet carnations are carefully placed on the gray marble.

Today, the 65th anniversary of the creation of the Communist Party of Poland and the 35th anniversary of the unification of the country's workers movement and the formation in December 1948 of the PZPR, people are celebrating in great numbers at the monuments to the fighters for the people's cause. And there are several such monuments in Warsaw. And especially here in the renowned workers district of Wola, whose proletariat inscribed unforgettable pages in the revolutionary and labor annals of the Polish capital.

Red Wola -- this is what this district is often called. The workers of the local factories and plants have always been in the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle. The very history of the Polish workers revolutionary movement is, so to speak, sealed in the names of the streets, squares, and enterprises here.

The broad highway connecting the Wola district with the capital's center bears the name of the prominent figure of the Polish workers movement -- Marcjan Kasrzak. A radio manufacturing plant also named for him is located on this highway, and nearby there is a machine-building plant, also bearing the name of one of the organizers and the first general secretary of the Polish Workers' Party Central Committee -- Marcelja Nowotko, a machine tool plant named for the communist, Great October Socialist Revolution participant, and her of the struggle against Spanish and German fascism Karol Svierczewski, and an electric lamp combine named for Rosa Luxemburg....

The PZPR is the successor and continuer of the revolutionary and combat traditions of the indigenous workers movement: Poland's first workers party, the "Proletariat", the Marxist social democracy of the kingdom of Poland and Lithuania, and the Communist Party of Poland.

In 1942, deep underground, the Polish Workers Party, which was the successor to the Communist Party of Poland, was created at the communists' initiative. It led the struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors for the country's national liberation, emerging as the militant organizer of the masses and uniting the patriotic and antifascist circles of the people in the common anti-Hitler front of the liberation movement.

Immediately after the country's liberation by the Soviet Army and the Polish Army units which advanced side by side with it, Poland became actively involved in building a new life. It roused the broad masses to restore the plants, factories, and whole cities which were lying in ruins. A program for boosting the economy and carrying out socialist transformations was elaborated.

An exceptionally important gain for the Polish working class was the elimination of the years-long gain for the Polish working class was the elimination of the years-long split in the workers movement and the unification of the Polish Workers Party and the Polish Socialist Party into the PZPR. In a message to the unification congress in December 1948 the CPSU Central Committee wrote: "The formation of a single workers party, founded on Marxist-Leninist ideological and organizational principles and true to internationalist traditions, is a guarantee of further successes in building a new, people's democratic Poland and embodying the ideals of socialism in practice."

Under the leadership of the PZPR, profound socioeconomic transformations have been carried out in the country. Not only have the consequences of war been eliminated, but a powerful new economic potential has also been created. Poland rose to join the ranks of the most economically developed countries.

Of course, there have not only been victories and achievements along this path. There have also been difficulties, temporary deviations, and errors. For the restructuring of society on new bases and principles is a struggle, a search, an assertion of the new. It is a complex class process.

In the past 3 years major trials have befallen Polish communists. Exploiting the economic difficulties which have emerged in the country, counterrevolution -- inspired and supported by the West subversion and propaganda centers -- has tried to dislodge Poland from the socialist path and tear it from the socialist community. And it is no accident that the enemies of socialism aimed their main attack against the PZPR, against its organization, and against the communists, seeing these as the chief obstacle to the implementation of their black designs. But the party stood firm. The road to anarchy and counterrevolution was barred.

Security and calm have been restroed in the country. The program elaborated by the PZPR for emerging from the crisis received the support of the workers and the Polish working people. It is already possible today to say that it is being put into practice. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are lending Poland fraternal assistance. The links between the Polish economy and the socialist community countries are being deepened and expanded.

...I have visited the M. Nowotko Machine-Building Plant in the Wola District several times. I have met with workers and party activists. I have seen them at difficult times when counterrevolution, using demagogy, various falsehoods, and physical terror, was waging a frontal attack against the PZPR and trying to discredit its position, ideology, and structure. Not all of them withstood this. But the party's best people stood firm and resisted. I have seen them in the struggle, boldly defending their views, which expose the enemy. It is largely thanks to their efforts that a businesslike atmosphere and normal labor climate prevails at the plant today. The enterprise successfully fulfilled the 11-month plan. And the people at the plant believe that it will certainly fulfill the annual plan too.

The constant Soviet orders have an undoubted and beneficial effect on the stable results of the enterprises's work -- and this year's plan was very intensive. The Warsaw plant's products are used in several sectors of the USSR national economy.

"We are utterly determined to continue to develop our cooperation," K. Nobis, party committee secretary for economic questions, said. "These are great reserves, for instance, in the expansion of cooperation ties."

Questions, problems. People think about them and seek ways to resolve them....

The PZPR is restoring its forces and strenthening and activating its ranks. This is evidenced by the report and election campaign which is successfully under way in the party.

But at the same time Polish communists understand that the struggle is still not ended. The enemy has not laid down his arms. We must also take account of the unparalleled propaganda war which the United States and its allies have mounted against People's Poland. Moreover, the West is continuing its discriminatory restrictions in trade with Poland, aimed at deepening its economic difficulties and encouraging anarchy and unrest.

But nothing will come of this. There is one destiny for all these plans -- the garbage heap of history. This has already happened on several occasions with antisocialist strategists' plans.

The PZPR, relying on the working class and the working people, will strive to definitively overcome the consequences of the socioeconomic crisis in the country as rapidly as possible and lead Poland onto the path of further stable socialist development.

ANNIVERSARY OF POSTWAR TREATY WITH CSSR MARKED

PM150946 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty of Friendship and Fraternity"]

[Text] The Most recent history of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia has proved irrefutably that their fraternal alliance and all-around cooperation accord with the vital interests of the two countries' peoples and with the cause of peace and socialism. This was emphasized 12 December at a ceremonial public meeting in Moscow devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Assistance, and Postwar Cooperation.

The keynote speaker -- V.A. Zorin, USSR ambassador at large and the USSR's first ambassador to Czechoslovakia in the postwar years -- pointed out that the treaty, which was signed in the Soviet capital in 1943, guaranteed the restoration of the Czechoslovak Republic's independence, sovereignty, and freedom. The new treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the USSR and the CSSR, concluded in 1970, confirmed and enshrined everything that had been achieved in the development of friendly relations over the previous years and raised the two countries' cooperation to a modern level.

D. Hanes, head of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union delegation, first deputy chairman of the Union's Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, pointed out that Czechoslovakia's successes in building a developed socialist society are inseparably linked with close cooperation with the Soviet Union. It now embraces all spheres of the two states' economic, scientific, and cultural life. The fraternal ties between the CPCZ and the CPSU are the firm foundation of their relations.

The guest emphasized that under the conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation caused by aggressive U.S. and NATO policies Czechoslovak working people actively support the USSR's peace-loving initiatives and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement. In close unity with the socialist community countries they are fully resolved to struggle to avert the nuclear threat and for peace and socialism.

Participating in the meeting were B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, and C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD

PM161112 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] Budapest, 14 Dec -- A routine session of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has been held here.

The commission's main attention was paid to the formulation of practical measures for implementing the agreements reached during the visit to the Soviet Union by a Hungarian party and state delegation last July. In particular, a procedure and schedule were laid down for the preparation of long-term agreements to deepen and expand cooperation between the USSR and Hungary in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex, microelectronics, robotics, and consumer goods production.

There was agreement on measures aimed at the sides' fulfillment of their commitments on the reciprocal supply of goods envisaged for 1983 and a discussion of the potential for the further development of the processes of integration between the two countries in the radio industry, in construction and road machine building, in machine building for the coal industry, and in some other sectors. There was an examination of questions of cooperation related to the construction of a number of a number of economic projects in Hungary with the USSR's technical assistance as well as questions related to Hungary's participation in the modernization of some Soviet enterprises.

The USSR delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The Hungarian delegation was headed by J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The head of the Soviet delegation was received by G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and K. Nemeth member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The commission's work took place in an atomosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

MSZMP PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM161227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of MSZMP party workers headed by I. Lajos, [as published], deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Party and Mass Organizations Section, visited the Soviet Union 5 through 9 December in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP.

The Hungarian comrades familiarized themselves with CPSU experience in the sphere of party building. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Kiev party Gorkom and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises in Kiev and in Moscow Oblast.

KADAR VISITS SOVIET CENTER IN BUDAPEST

PM151025 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 December 1983 First Edition carries on page 4 an 11 December Budapest report by an unnamed PRAVDA correspondent entitled "A High Rating." The text of it is as follows:

"Yesterday Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited the Center for Soviet Science and Culture in Budapest.

"I am pleased to be visiting the Center during its 10th anniversary celebrations, J. Kadar said. It has been very interesting to learn about the activity of the center and of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society. This work is a great encouragement to the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. Our party is grateful to you for that.

"The creation of the center was the result of joint efforts by many people. Throughout these years we have followed its activity very closely and we rate highly the successes it has achieved. In the 10 years it has had 5 million visitors representing all sections of Hungarian society. The special attention that the center pays to young people in its work is very important. We know the ordeals the Soviet people have had to face. Our people's history has been difficult too. Our friendship, which is alive, growing stronger and developing, did not develop out of nothing. Millions of Hungarian and Soviet people participated in its formation. And it is important for young people to know this.

"J. Kadar wished the center's collective new successes."

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 December 1983 Morning Edition front-pages a report from Budapest by its own correspondent S. Dardykin entitled "Ties of Friendship" which notes that Janos Kadar visited the Center for Soviet Science and Culture. It goes on:

"He noted that the Center is successfully performing two tasks: First, it is acquainting people with the achievements of Soviet science and culture and, second, it is helping to strengthen Hungarian-Soviet friendship, which is a truly nationwide phenomenon."

The report closes with the following information: "The visitor looked at the exhibition of Soviet laser technology."

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN ATOMIC REACTOR -- Leningrad, 9 December (TASS) -- The "Izhora Works" association in Leningrad has dispatch a 1-million KW atomic reactor to the Kozloduy power station in Bulgaria. This nuclear installation is water-cooled and the first of its kind to be used in a CEMA country outside the USSR. Within the next few years, more powerful units like this will be used at atomic power stations in CEMA countries in accordance with the long-term agreement of cooperation between them. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 9 Dec 83 LD]

GORBACHEV ACTIVITIES AT PCP CONGRESS REPORTED

Departure to Oporto

PM160906 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Oporto 14 December to take part in the 10th Portuguese Communist Party Congress.

The delegation includes V.K. Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Saratov CPSU Obkom, and Yu.I. Zuyev, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Section.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.Ye. Kruchina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs; I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and other officials.

Meeting With Friendship Society

PM191536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 83 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Friendship"]

[Text] Oporto, 17 Dec -- A meeting between the CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, whichis taking part in the 10th Portuguese Communist Party Congress, and leaders and activists of the "Portugal-USSR" Society's branch in the city of Oporto took place here in an atmosphere of friendship. V.P. Vdovin, USSR ambassador to Portugal, took part in the meeting.

After cordially welcoming the guests, the Portuguese friends told them about the major work the organization does to strengthen and develop all-around ties between the two countries. They reported that in Oporto alone the society unites more than 23,000 people. Close contacts are maintained with local educational institutions and creative collectives. This year alone, 1,030 Soviet movies have been shown here. Russian language courses are in operation.

In his reply speech M.S. Gorbachev warmly thanked the leaders and all members of the society for their fruitful activity aimed at strengthening friendship between Portugal and the USSR and extending cultural and other bilateral ties.

Soviet people, he said, feel deep respect for the Portuguese people, their rich history, and their struggle to renew the motherland and implement the ideals of the 1974 April revolution.

The Society of Friends of the Soviet Land, M.S. Gorbachev noted, makes a weighty contribution to strengthening peace, developing cooperation, and mutual understanding between the peoples.

M.S. Gorbachev presented the society's leaders with a souvenir gift -- a collection of miniatures showing V.I. Lenin and the emblems of the Soviet republics.

Speech at PCP Congress

PM191744 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "10th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party": "Address by M.S. Gorbachev"]

[Text] Oporto, 16 Dec -- The 10th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] continues its work here in an atmosphere of unity, conhesion, and loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The address by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the CPSU delegation, was heard with enormous interest. Addressing the congresss delegates, he said: On behalf of the Soviet communists and all Soviet working people, the CPSU delegation conveys to you and, through you, to all Portuguese communists, ardent fraternal greetings from the motherland of the Great October, the motherland of Lenin! Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, instructed us to express the most sincere feelings of profound respect for your party and best wishes for complete success in the work of the congress.

Soviet communists are well aware of the struggle waged by the PCP in the underground against the fascist dictatorship and now waged under difficult conditions, and of its work in the name of the country's democratic renewal and its people's social progress. The 25 April 1974 revolution, the "red carnation revolution," liquidated one of the longest established fascist regimes, was an important landmark in recent European history, and determined Portugal's new role in Europe.

Portuguese communists have traveled a difficult and glorious path encompassing the entire complexity and all the twists and turns of world development in our century, all the upheavals in the peoples' anti-imperialist movement.

The profound analysis of the political and socioeconomic situation in the country contained in the report by PCP General Secretary Comrade Alvaro Cunhal is of great interest to us. It helps us understand better Portugal's problems and the tasks facing your party and all the working people.

People in our country nurture feelings of profound respect for the Portuguese people and wish to live in peace and friendship with them. The Soviet Union is prepared to develop its relations with Portugal on the basis of equality and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The report provides a serious class analysis of the contemporary international situation, which is causing alarm among the peoples. There is no doubt that the specific way, corresponding with the conditions in your country, in which the speaker formulated the tasks of the struggle to strengthen peace will be an important boost to further stepping up the Portuguese people's participation in the great struggle for peace which has now spread throughout the planet.

Comrades! That which concerns you, Portuguese communists, today -- increasing tension in the world and the real threat of nuclear war -- also perturbs our people and our party. The situation in the world is developing in a truly alarming fashion. It calls for vigilance and demands active work by all who are sincerely interested in ensuring a peaceful future for the present and future generations.

Our party's principled assessment of the prevailing situation is expressed in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statements of 28 September and 24 November 1983. The propositions and conclusions contained in these documents define the approach of the CPSU and the Soviet state to the most important problems of world politics.

What are the causes of the present tension? Where does the danger to the cause of peace originate?

It is obvious that the answer to these questions must be sought in a range of factors, both economic and political, which have determined imperialism's line of confrontation, the line aimed at resolving the historical antagonism between the two world systems to its advantage by way of threat, blackmail, intervention, and war. U.S. imperialism is the originator and strike force of this global policy. It is U.S. imperialism that has taken upon itself the leadership function in knocking together all detachments of reaction in the struggle against peace, freedom, democracy, progress, and socialism.

The essence of the present U.S. militarist course is to ensure dominating positions in the world for the United States regardless of the rights and interests of other states and peoples. In pursuit of this goal the U.S. military potential is growing and large-scale programs are being implemented for the production of ever newer types of weapons and for the militarization of the oceans and outer space. In pursuit of this goal the U.S. military presence is being expanded many thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory, the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force has been established, and bridgeheads are being created for armed interference in the affairs of other states, be they in Central America or the Near East, in the Pacific or Indian Oceans, or elsewhere in the world.

The historically doomed doctrine of "crusades" has again been raised to the level of the White House's practical policy. People at official levels in the United States consider that normal relations can be conducted with the USSR only when it changes its social system. People in Washington are openly calculating on attaining military superiority over the USSR and the socialist world.

U.S. imperialism is hoping that by means of militarism it will gain a completely free hand in the international arena as a whole. An essentially colonial war is already being waged in the Near East, and the Lebanese and Palestinians are its victims. Threats are being voiced against independent Syria. Brazen provocations against socialist Cuba, undeclared war against Nicaragua, bloody intervention against defenseless Grenada, constant threats, "sanctions," and countless "reprisals" -- all these are now part of the current aggressive U.S. policy. The siting of new U.S. missiles on the territory of some West European countries creates for them the threat of losing the soverign right to decide their own fate. And who can say what will happen tomorrow or on the day after tomorrow?

It is not difficult to imagine with what adventurism and contempt for international law and the life of other peoples the U.S. military clique would act on a global scale under the banner of a "crusade" if it succeeded in attaining its goals, and primarily military superiority.

We communists must bear all this in mind when examining the present highly dangerous situation in Europe.

Today we have to say with great alarm that the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles on FRG, British, and Italian territory has become a fact. It is clear that this is just the starting point of the process of building up the U.S. nuclear missile might on the West European Continent. We are talking about a large-scale military-political operation by the U.S. leadership.

R. Reagan's administration is leading matters toward a fundamental change in the military-strategic and political situation in Europe. And if they get away with it here, on European soil, we can imagine the logic of the subsequent actions by the incumbent U.S. politicians and strategists, intoxicated by the feeling that they can get away with anything.

It is well known that the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe have been broken off. The Soviet Union deemed it impossible to participate further in these talks. At the same time, we announced specific countermeasures stemming from the fact that U.S. medium-range missiles are being installed in West Europe, directly targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies.

Today Washington is striving by all means to whitewash itself and implant among the European public theses meant to "justify" the U.S. militarist course and the siting of first-strike missiles.

Today the White House is hypocritically speaking of its "regret" in connection with the Soviet Government's decision to discontinue the talks, of the fact that the talks were supposedly making progress, and so on. A series of myths has been formulated about the course of the Geneva talks and the countermeasures taken by the Soviet Government.

The Soviet Union repeatedly warned that from the very beginning the Geneva talks were "programmed" by the U.S. side as pointless and hopeless. The United States had no desire at all to reach a mutually acceptable accord on medium-range nuclear means in Europe, and indeed even now it is only interested in the siting of the missiles and nothing else. It was Washington that did everything to evade agreement in Geneva.

I want to remind you, comrades, that when the so-called "two-track decision" was taken in Brussels in 1979, people in the West European capitals kept repeating: If the Soviet Union agrees to cut back the number of its medium-range nuclear means to the 1977-1978 level, the siting of U.S. missiles would be rendered unnecessary. As you know, we went much further and proposed at the talks to cut back the number of missiles and warheads in our country's European part to approximately the 1976 level. So if the U.S. missiles are nonetheless now being sited on European soil, this is just one more indication that in reality the United States has been playing and is continuing to play a dishonest game.

To stay on in Geneva under such circumstances would have meant giving in to deception, toying with illusions about the possibility of reaching some kind of compromise, and joining in the campaign to mislead public opinion. In the final analysis this would have meant that the Soviet Union would have been a party to the destabilization of the political and military situation in Europe.

The Soviet leaders repeatedly warned the U.S. side about the likelihood and even the inevitability of such an outcome from the talks if the United States did not retreat from its obstructive position. It was said earlier, and it was declared with the utmost clarity in Yu.V. Andropov's 24 November statement: The appearance of new U.S. missiles in West Europe would render it impossible to continue the talks under way in Geneva on nuclear arms in Europe.

The countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union are not unexpected, either. We are taking them in the face of our historic responsibility for the fate of our revolution and the Soviet state, of the socialist community, and of civilization on earth. No one will dislodge us from this path.

We would like to have avoided such a turn of events, but the actions of the United States and NATO deprived us of this opportunity. Under no circumstances will Washington be allowed to break the prevailing approximate equilibrium of forces.

No one will make R. Reagan a gift of nuclear superiority! The fate of socialism and progress will not be dependent on U.S. nuclear tyranny!

People in the West claim that the installation of U.S. missiles will strengthen peace and security in Europe. This is gross deception. There still are many people in Europe who remember how, returning from Munich in 1983, the British and French political leaders of the time assured their peoples that they had brought them peace. But they brought them war.

The reality prevailing in Europe today is exceptionally difficult and dangerous. The level of security reached on the continent is being consigned to the past together with the loss of many of detente's gains.

But we in the Soviet Union would not like to consider the prevailing situation irreversible. If NATO were to show readiness to return to the situation prevailing prior to the start of the siting of U.S. missiles in Europe, the USSR will also be ready to do so. But we cannot and will not pretend that nothing special is happening with the siting of the U.S. missiles.

I want to stress once more: Our countermeasures are an enforced step. We wanted (and do want) to follow a different route -- the route of reducing arms in Europe. But under the prevailing circumstances these measures, maintained strictly within the limits to be dictated by the NATO countries' actions, are meant only to prevent the disruption of the military-strategic equilibrium prevailing in Europe and the world.

Of course, comrades, the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist countries had to make considerable efforts to attain this equilibrium. But its significance is exceptionally great. The maintenance of the military-strategic parity serves the purpose of curbing imperialism and is necessary in order to prevent adventurous steps being taken by it. On the other hand, the breach of the parity to the advantage of the United States would only encourage the aggressive forces and give them the opportunity to step up evenfurther their pressure on the freedom-loving peoples and galvanize the "crusade." In other words our defensive countermeasures are not only linked with the security of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countires but also correspond objectively to the interests of all peoples on earth.

Comrades! The attempts at social revanche being made by imperialism, their all-encompassing nature, and the extent of the danger contained in them insistently demand the unity and cohesion of all forces advocating democracy, progress, and the free development of man and society. The main prerequisite for the further progressive development of history is peace and the prevention of nuclear conflict. "The threat of nuclear war hanging over the world," Yu.V. Andropov emphasizes, "urges us to reevaluate the basic meaning of the entire communist movement's activity. Communists have always been fighters against man's oppression and exploitation of man, and today they are fighting also to preserve human civilization and man's right to live."

Imperialism is not omnipotent. Its adventurous plans and actions encounter growing resentment and opposition all over the world and from the most diverse social and political forces. Tens of millions of honest people come out against the threat of war and the arms race regardless of their party affiliation or their political, ideological, or religious views and beliefs.

There is no doubt that sooner or later the ruling elite in the United States will have to take into account the realities of today's world.

As far as the USSR, the Soviet communists, and all Soviet people are concerned, I can assure you: we will do everything possible to defend peace on earth.

And we believe that mankind will succeed in averting the threat of nuclear war.

Our people are laboring intensely to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The preliminary results for the current year and the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan evidence the country's further socioeconomic progress. We are, of course, forced to implement our plans under complex international conditions. But the Soviet economy as a whole is now gathering momentum.

We attach the highest priority to such trends in economic and political work as raising the efficiency of production via its intensification; a substantial grown in labor productivity on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress; resolving the food and energy problems; further improving the machinery of socialist economic management so as to expand the initiative of enterprises and individual collectives, enhance their role in the process of planning and plan fulfillment, and, in the final analysis, to render the entire national economy more efficient. We are achieving positive results in all these directions. Soviet society is marching confidently along the road of the further development of socialist democracy.

We deem it one of our most important tasks to comprehensively develop our multifaceted cooperation with the socialist states and render it more active and more efficient. The political cooperation between the socialist community countries is improving. The process of the further ideological rapprochement of the fraternal peoples is developing successfully. The socialist states and the communist and workers parties are making considerable efforts to develop and deepen socialist economic integration with a view to the full satisfaction of the requirements of their countries and peoples and successful progress along the road of socialist and communist building.

Dear comrades! Under today's conditions the significance of the cohesion of all forces of social progress and democracy, and primarily of the communist movement, is greater than ever before. Our movement was born under the banner of proletarian internationalism. Its inexhaustible strength is contained in loyalty to this principle. Experience has proved that the parties which permit deviations from the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for the sake of some expedient or transient goals, inevitably encounter, in the final analysis, the negative consequences of such actions, difficulties, and at times even such turns of events as lead to the weakening of class positions. Unity and cohesion comprise the main condition for new victories by the forces of socialism, peace, and progress. The relations between the CPSU and the PCP are a worthy example of such unity and international solidarity.

In conclusion M.S. Gorbachev saluted [provozglasit zdravitsy v chest] the PCP -- the militant vanguard of the Portuguese working people -- peace, and the cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Portugal.

The head of the CPSU delegation conveyed to the Congress the CPSU Central Committee greetings message and presented a commemorative gift of a painting depicting Moscow's Red Square.

19 Dec Departure

LD191213 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1152 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Oporto, 19 Dec (TASS) -- The CPSU Delegation, headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in the work of the 10th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party, left the town of Oporto for home today.

The CPSU delegation met on Sunday with Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Communist Party of Portugal. The members of the delegation cordially congratulated Alvaro Cunhal on the successful completion of the Communist Party of Portugal's congress. In the course of the conversation, which was held in a fraternal atmosphere, the representatives of the CPSU and of the Communist Party of Portugal discussed the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two parties.

Arrival in Moscow

LD191728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, CPSu Central Committee Secretariat, that had been taking part in the work of the 10th Portuguese Communist Party Congress, today returned here from Oporto.

In Moscow, the delegation was met by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

CPSU GREETS PORTUGUESE COMMUNITS PARTY

PM161228 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 10th Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Congress

Dear Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the 10th PCP Congress and wishes for successful work to its delegates and through them to the entire glorious party of Portuguese Communists.

Your party's congress is taking place under conditions of serious exacerbation of the international situation. Imperialist circles headed by the United States have proclaimed a "crusade" against the socialist countries, the forces of peace and democracy, and the entire revolutionary and liberation movement. They are trying to reverse the development of mankind and hinder social progress, and are calculating on attaining world domination. For this purpose the United States and other NATO countries have launched an unprecedented arms race and have undertaken, against the will of millions of people, the siting of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in West Europe, while feverishly stepping up other military preparations.

Implementing a policy of force and diktat in the international arena, the United States undertook an aggression against Grenada, is intensifying imperialist interference in Central America and the Near East, and is crudely trampling the sovereign rights of peoples and states in other parts of the world.

This aggressive militaristic course, posing a real threat to peace, has caused a mighty wave of the antiwar movement which encompasses millions of people. An active role in this movement, as has happened always during acute periods in the international situation, is played by the communists and other representatives of democratic and peace-loving forces. The Soviet Communists know well your party's consistent struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism, for curbing the arms race and for the strengthening of peace. Your party's class internationalist position in international affairs enjoys deserved respect within the international communist and national liberation movement.

Being a profoundly patriotic national force, the PCP also manifests a truly international solidarity with the socialist countries, with all anti-imperialist forces, and with all who are struggling against exploitation and oppression.

The PCP's tireless struggle in defense of the fundamental interests of your country's working class and all working people generates feelings of fraternal sympathy. The PCP marches in the vanguard of forces opposing the offensive by monopolisitc capital and the reaction against the Portuguese people's revolutionary gains -- nationalization, agrarian reform, democratic rights for the working people -- and advocates the country's development along the path of true democracy and progress and independent foreign policy for Portugal. Soviet Communists are in solidarity with the PCP and wish it success along this path.

The CPSU highly values the relations of unbreakable friendship and solidarity which have linked the CPSU and the PCP for many decades. Their firm foundation is the great revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The CPSU Central Committee wishes the fraternal PCP success in the struggle for the fundamental interests of working people, for democracy and social progress, for an independent Portugal!

Long live the PCP, tested vanguard of Portugal's working class and all working people!

Let the militant solidarity between the CPSU and the PCP and the friendship between the Soviet and Portuguese peoples strengthen and develop!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

Long live peace!

CPSU Central Committee

ALIYEV RECEIVES FRENCH TRADE UNION DELEGATES

LD161800 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Geydar Aliyev received a delegation of the General Confederation of Labour of France, led by the CGT Secretary-General Henri Krasucki, in the Kremlin today.

Opinions were exchanged on a broad range of issues concerning a further expansion of cooperation between the Soviet trade unions and the CGT.

Geydar Aliyev told about the chief directions of the activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet state in improving developed socialism, and implementing the decisions of the November 1982 and the June 1983 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, stressing the active role of the Soviet trade unions in carrying out the plans for the economic and social development of the USSR, and in managing the affairs of society and the state.

During the conversation the sides referred to issues of the international situation. Speaking about the sharpening of the international situation, caused by the militarist course of the USA and by the deployment, now under way, of the U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Geydar Aliyev dwelled on the effort of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, aimed at safeguarding peace and preventing nuclear war.

In this connection the stress was laid on the exceptionally important significance of the statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov.

Henri Krasucki expressed satisfaction with the present level of relations between the CGT and the AUCCTU and the results of the visit to the USSR, pointing out that his delegation were favourably impressed by the successes accomplished by the Soviet people in different fields of society life and in developing socialist democracy. He spoke out for a more active stance by trade unions in the struggle against the nuclear threat.

The conference held in a friendly atmosphere was attended by the AUCCTU Chairman Stepan Shalayev.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF AUCCTU, FRANCE'S CGT CITED

LD191945 Moscow TASS 1757 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- Delegations of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU) and the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) of France expressed their concern over the Reagan administration's reckless plans to unleash a limited nuclear war in Europe, and the administration's actions creating an extremely dangerous situation, and posing a real threat above all of the peoples of Europe to be the first to be plunged into a nuclear catastrophe that can only be global in scope.

This is said in a joint communique of the AUCCTU of the USSR and the CGT of France on the results of the talks between the trade union delegations of the two countries. The delegation CGT of France, led by the CGT Secretary-General Henri Krasucki, stayed in the USSR from 7 to 17 December at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

The sides are of the view, the communique says, that it is necessary to put an end to the tragic race of nuclear arms, and work for liquidating any nuclear weapons in Europe, both medium-range and nuclear, to safeguard the security of all states.

Both sides consider that there is big scope for mutual understanding between all the trade unions of Europe, and for concerted action in the name of the interests of the working people, against the crisis and unemployment, for better living standards and social security.

Both sides reaffirmed their invariable fraternal solidarity with the working people and the peoples fighting for their national and social emancipation, and defending their right to independent development. They resolutely condemned the U.S. armed intervention in Grenada, and activization of imperialism's aggressive actions against the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, Lebanon and Palestine, and expressed their resolve to contribute to a political settlement of all conflicts on the basis of non-interference and the right of each country to security and sovereignty.

In considering the Franco-Soviet trade union cooperation as a major factor in strengthening friendship between the working people and the peoples of the two countries, and in asserting the ideas of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, the CGT and the AUCCTU spoke out for an all-round development of the relations of cooperation between the USSR and France, meeting the interests of the working people and the peoples of both countries, and of peace in Europe.

SOVIET REACTION TO COMPUTER SMUGGLING CASE CITED

LD192322 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] [Announcer] There is now a new turn in the affair concerning the computers in the port of Helsingborg. The first Soviet reaction came today. It is being asked there today whether Sweden has to yield to American pressures every time an international deal is concluded.

[Reporter] The official Soviet news agency, APN, has issued the first comment on the so-called computer smuggling case, in other words, the computers in the containers that have been confiscated by the Helsingbord customs and the equipment found by the customs in Malmoe, at Arlanda Airport and in Vaestberga in southern Stockholm.

The APN commentator, (Dmitriy Roshchin), writes the following, according to the translation of TT [Swedish news agency]: How is it that some give way so easily to the Americans' attempts to dictate their will to a sovereign state? Must the Swedes really now in all the business deals be guided by instructions from the U.S. Defense Department?

In the Soviet Union the case of the mysterious containers gives rise to a number of justified questions, according to the commentator. And further: It is strange how lightly the Swedish mass media make use of any doubtful information whatever in order to make the public adopt a negative attitude toward the eastern neighbouring country, it is stated.

Some time ago an official representative of the U.S. Commerce Department visited Stockholm. He took part in a symposium arranged by the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce; the symposium deals with the import of U.S. technology and electronics. The man is the highest-ranking person in the United States responsible for export control of computers, among other things. According to the APN commentator he was in Sweden in order to instruct the Swedish business circles about the rules applying to cooperation with the American authorities.

Lastly, APN notes that it has not been demonstrated that the Soviet Union really needs these computers, of the type VAX 11-782, in order to guide its SS-20 missiles. This information has not, moreover, been ever presented by anyone in the reporting about the actual containers.

The conclusion of the APN article is that the container affair does not contribute to good relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union, and thus the affair has become something more than a case for the Swedish customs authorities.

In Washington, a press conference will be held in an hour's time, and it will largely deal with the smuggling of technology. At present there is a ban on the sale of American technology to the Soviet Union, and in the United States events of this kind are viewed very seriously. The press conference will be attended by U.S. secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan and Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger.

According to reports received by our staff, it will disclose what the customs in Hamburg confiscated at the beginning of November. The computer smuggling begin in South Africa, and the containers were shipped to Helsingborg by the Swedish shipping company, Transatlantic. At the beginning there were seven containers; three remained in Hamburg. We shall probably be told soon what they contained.

[Announcer] The reporter was (Tommy Fredericksson).

FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN LAYS WREATH, ATTENDS BALLET

PM161538 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister's Stay"]

[Text] On 14 December Finnish Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior by the Kremlin wall.

In the evening P. Vayrynen saw A. Khachaturyan's ballet "Spartacus" at the USSR Bolshoy Theater. The guest was accompanied by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and by other officials.

SOVIET-FINNISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETS

PM161138 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Mutual Benefit"]

[Text] The successful development of business ties is confirmation of the durability of the good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. This was noted at the routine annual meeting of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Moscow on 14 December.

The meeting emphasized that the chamber brings together the main sources of the multifaceted, mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the USSR and its northern neighbor and facilitates the implementation of long-term agreements. Speakers said that a high level of trade turnover, appreciably in excess of planned limits, had been achieved between the two friendly states in recent years. Production sharing is yielding tangible results.

Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa, USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev, and Finnish Trade Minister J. Laine participated in the meeting.

A Soviet-Finnish seminar on questions of developing new forms of trade and economic cooperation was held.

ZAMYATIN VOTED CHAIRMAN OF USSR-FRG SOCIETY BOARD

PM161523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Tasks Defined"]

[Text] An all-union conference of the USSR-FRG Society was held in Moscow on 14 December.

The conference delegates heard the board's report, discussed the results of the society's work in the past 5 years, defined future tasks, and elected the leading organs' new personnel.

USSR Supreme Soviet deputy L.M. Zamyatin was elected chairman of the USSR-FRG Society board.

The conference was attended by a delegation from the FRG-USSR Federation headed by E. Essel, vice president of the federation, and by H. Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR.

PCE CONGRESS DISCUSSION OF 'EUROCOMMUNISM' NOTED

PM161419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents under the general heading "In Fraternal Parties": "At the Spanish Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Madrid, 15 Dec -- The report at the routine 11th Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Congress, which has opened here, was delivered by PCE Secretary General G. Iglesias.

The speaker pointed out that the congress is being held under conditions of the extreme exacerbation of international tension and the increasing threat of an outbreak of nuclear war caused by the Reagan administration's militarist policy. In an attempt to achieve the realization of its aggressive aims Washington is placing the world at the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe. The United States is pursuing a suicidal policy aimed at nuclear confrontation, in which the Pentagon allocates to Europe the role of the chief theater of military operations.

The complex situation which has been created in Europe as a result of deploying so-called "Euromissiles" on its territory, the speaker continued, is being exacerbated by Washington's aggressive actions in other parts of the world, and primarily by the barbarous American aggression in Grenada, the White House's crude pressure on Caribbean countries, constant economic and military interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs, and the ever-intensifying interference by American troops in the Lebanese conflict.

At the same time the report reproduced the PCE leadership's well known positions regarding "the two blocs' equal responsibility" for the increase in tension in the world.

Speaking about the situation within the PCE, the speaker pointed out that the party has recently been going through a serious crisis, which has been manifested in the intensification of disagreements within the party, the constant reduction in the size of its ranks, its loss of influence among the masses, and its serious defeat in the parliamentary elections in October of last year. He declared that the party leadership had been unable to get ordinary communists to understand "the concept of Eurocommunism."

The speaker admitted that the PCE Central Committee had made a number of substantial mistakes which, in his opinion, relate not to the party's political line but to the methods of its leadership. The speaker pointed to the isolation of leading party organs from the local party organizations.

The congress is continuing its work.

USSR-ITALY TRADE COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD191344 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- The Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the USSR and Italy opened its 13th session in Moscow today.

It will review the progress of the implementation of the agreement on economic cooperation in 1980-85 and analyse work by the working groups for cooperation in individual economic sectors, in particular chemicals and petrochemicals industries, and by the Italo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

The commission will also pay much attention to coordinating a new long-term program of deepening economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the two countries, which will cover the period up to 1990 and replace the current program whose term expires in 1983.

The Italian delegation is led by Burno Corti, deputy foreign minister and chairman of the Italian part of the mixed commission. He is accompanied by officials from the ministries of foreign affairs and industry, the treasury, the Foreign Trade Institute and the Italo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce as well as by managers of a number of Italian firms.

Nikolay Komarov, deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, said at the session's opening that measures aiming to defuse tension and strengthen international trust are of special significance in the current, complicated international situation. It is these aims that are served by mutually beneficial trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Italy.

According to Soviet statistics, Soviet-Italian trade exceeded 4,000 million roubles last year and kept at about the same level in 1983. The Italian balance of payments deficit in trade with the USSR narrowed considerably. In all, since the commission's 12th session in 1980 trade between the two countries has amounted to 14,500 million roubles, more than 60 per cent up on the total registered in the whole of the previous five-year period from 1975 to 1979.

The Soviet Union supplies Italy with oil, gas, scrap ferrous metal, chemicals, equipment, and timber. The Italian exports to the USSR are dominated by equipment and pipes. Many Italian firms are working on Soviet orders for equipment intended for the export-oriented gas pipeline from Urengoy to the USSR's western border and for factories in chemicals, metallurgical, pulp-and-paper, consumer goods, food and building materials industries.

The session will last for two days.

UK PAPER CITED ON ADDITIONAL CRUISE DEPLOYMENT

LD182111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] The United States plans to deploy an additional number of cruise missiles in Great Britain, the London paper SUNDAY TIMES reported today. As distinct from the missiles, the deployment of which has already begun at the U.S. Greenham Common base, they will be equipped not with nuclear but conventional warheads. However, according to the paper's evidence their launch pads can also be used for nuclear missiles. Among other possible sites for the cruise missiles the paper mentions -- apart from Britain -- also Turkey, Japan, Norway, Denmark and the FRG.

MISSILE ARRIVAL PROMPTS 'PROTEST' IN NORWAY

LD181959 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Oslo December 18 TASS -- A demonstration of protest against the plans of the United States and NATO to militarise Norway has been held in the port of Hommelvik.

The action was prompted by the arrival there of an American military transport ship that brought another batch of armaments to be based at military stores in Norway's central regions. According to the Pentagon's plans, the arms are intended for a Marine brigade that will be airlifted to Norway in case of "contingency."

EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTED

LD181407 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Brussels December 18 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Albert Dalebanov

The international committee for European Security and Cooperation closed its session in the Belgian capital today. Delegations from most European countries and representatives of 18 international organisations took part.

The session's participants approved a final document, a communique, in which they expressed concern over the post-war gravest threat to peace in Europe and all over the world. Ruling circles, political parties in all countries, the communique says, should take into account the profound changes that occurred in the attitude of broad sections of the population to the arms race which is conducted to the detriment of social progress.

The communique stresses that invariable implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems should become the top priority objective of the peace-loving forces and all Europeans who are loyal to the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

The session's participants favoured a nuclear weapons freeze, immediate termination of the deployment of all types of nuclear missile weaponry in Europe, and return to the situation that existed before the beginning of the American missile deployment.

The communique stresses the need for all nuclear powers to adopt a pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

LUXEMBOURG 'MILITARIZATION' SEEN WITH U.S. ACCORD

LD182233 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] The United States and Luxembourg have signed a so-called mutual military support agreement which provides notably for the supply of U.S. arms and military equipment as well as for an exchange of services in the military sphere in times of peace and of crisis. This agreement involves Luxembourg even further in the military strategy of the United States and NATO and pushes it toward further militarization. Public opinion denounces this policy of the center-right government and demands a reduction in military expenditure as well as the closure of U.S. military depots on Luxembourg territory.

'HIGH-RANKING' SOVIET VISIT TO FRANCE EXPECTED

LD151414 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] A high-ranking Soviet leader will very probably visit France in a few weeks. The spokesman of the Quai d'Orsay today confirmed the report made public by Claude Estier, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly. The Foreign Ministry spokesman refused however to clarify the identity of the Soviet leader who will come to Paris.

PALESTINIAN EVACUATION FROM TRIPOLI BEGINS

LD200921 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 20 TASS -- The evacuation of Palestinian fighters has been started in the north Lebanese port of Tripoli.

According to Lebanon Radio, the evacuation is being carried out by Greek ships which arrived in Tripoli this morning escorted by French warships.

U.S., ISRAELI 'BLOODY MISDEEDS' IN LEBANON HIT

LD192008 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast; A. Popov Report]

[Text] Israeli warships are blockading approaches to the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, where the evacuation of detachments of Palestinian fighters is due to begin. Today, for the second time within 24 hours, the invaders subjected the town to bombardment. The town of Tripoli is experiencing a tense time these days. This can be seen everywhere: patrols in the streets, checking of documents, and armed people in the city streets. At any moment, another artillery bombardment or attack by the Israeli Armed Forces may begin.

The actions of the Israeli military are aimed at foiling the UN Security Council resolution calling for an end to the bloodshed throughout Lebanon, particularly in the town of Tripoli. One's attention is drawn to the fact that the shelling of the Lebanese coast by Israeli gunboats takes place as the U.S. bombards the mountain areas of Lebanon, and the suburbs of Beirut.

The actions of Israel and the United States in Lebanon are links in the same chain, directed toward escalating tension. The strategic alliance between Israel and the U.S. finds embodiment in the bloody misdeeds being perpetrated. This alliance is aimed at establishing U.S. rule in the Middle East. The national patriotic forces of Lebanon resolutely demand the cessation of bombing of Lebanese towns and settlements. They also demand the withdrawal of U.S. and Israeli forces from the country, and the opportunity for the Lebanese themselves to settle their internal affairs.

U.S.'LOST PRESTIGE' IN MIDEAST INVOLVEMENT

LD161036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Following Tuesday's massive U.S. artillery bombardment of the Ash-Shuf mountain area and the city of 'Alay as well as the position of the Syrian contingent of the Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon, the situation remains tense. A direct U.S. intervention on the side of Israel has led to fierce new artillery duels between the right-wing Christian and Muslim groups in Lebanon. The Israelis in the meantime continue their missile and artillery bombardment of the Palestinian forces in Tripoli. In this way the Americans are fulfilling their peace-keeping mission in Lebanon in practice. At the microphone is Vladimir Tsvetov, political observer of the Central Television and All-Union Radio:

A thinkers of the past has said: "The sumptuousness of funeral rites not so much immortalizes the good qualities of the dead as it indulges the vanity of the living." This is probably true when we are talking about one funeral, but if due to a vast number of funerals, death ceases to belong to the category of tragedy and comes under the heading of statistics, then we have to talk no longer about vanity but about savagery. "We can afford to lose Marines but not prestige," said Reagan, the U.S. President. The present administration has lost its prestige so securely that even future archeologists in all probability won't be able to find it. And if the U.S. President nevertheless wants to sacrifice fruitlessly his Marines, this is his own business. The world public cannot, however, allow him to take the lives of Lebanese and Palestinians. This is why the more intense the bombardment of Lebanese territory by U.S. ships and planes becomes, the more anger is shown by world public in its protest against the U.S. military intervention in Lebanon.

It is noteworthy that even those who, in the past, themselves made a great effort to create an explosive situation in the world in general and in the Near East in particular, are now coming out in criticism of Reagan's adventurism. "U.S. policy is dragging us into a direct conflict with the Syrians, a situation fraught with highly negative consequences for the U.S. position in the Near East," said Brzezinski, former President Carter's adviser for national security affairs. Brown, former secretary of defense, added: "If all this (Brown refers to U.S. presence in Lebanon) ends with a shameful departure, then the sooner the better." It would seem that it is a most opportune time for the United States to remember the words of Franklin Roosevelt: "War is contagious, isolate the aggressor." Remembering the advice of one of the most colorful U.S. Presidents would have been particularly pertinent in view of the fact that, judging by all indications, Reagan is intending to run for the Presidency in the 1984 Elections.

U.S. PLANS 'IMPERIAL AMBITIONS' IN PERSIAN GULF

LD191515 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The American magazine TIME reported another aspect of the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, saying that they reached "a secret unwritten understanding" on closer military cooperation in the region. Under it, Israel will give the United States substantial assistance with countering Syria to enable Washington "to concentrate on protecting Gulf states".

This is a consciously military collusion that has been forged to further aggressive aims at the expense of the interests of Arab countries. It stems from the Pentagon's overall strategy in the Middle East and Southwest Asia, based on the alliance with Israel and the use of armed force to secure the United States a dominant position in a vast region lying many thousands of miles from U.S. shores.

After proclaiming the Middle East and Southwest Asia "a strategic zone", the United States has placed its stake there on armed force. Hence the continuing buildup of U.S. military presence there, the fashioning of a ramified network of military bases and strongholds on both sides of the Indian Ocean, with the Diego Garcia nuclear missile complex in its centre, and the deployment of tens of thousands of servicemen both on them and on floating staging areas.

The Pentagon's central command (Centcom), with 19 Asian and African states abritararily included in the sphere of its responsibility, has operated for nearly one year now. It has under its command units of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" and carrier-based groups constantly cruising on the approaches to the Persian Gulf.

Under the Reagan administration, U.S. policy in the region has been by marked by imperial ambitions more manifestly than before.

What this leads to can be seen visually on the example of Lebanon. Washington has not limited itself to encouraging its Israeli ally and directly supporting it in the latter's aggression against that country. It has embarked itself on a large-scale armed intervention.

Doesn't the U.S.-Israeli understanding for Washington to concentrate its attention now on the Persian Gulf mean an intention to repeat the Lebanese variant there? In any case, the nature of American actions in Lebanon does not leave any doubts that in the Persian Gulf Zone, too, Washington wants to use hypocritical claims about "protecting states" to cover up acts of diktat and banditry.

It is to this objective that the American-Israeli collusion, providing for a division of roles between the American aggressor and its Tel Aviv ally, is geared.

NEW U.S. 'OPEN FIRE' MIDEAST 'STRATEGY' NOTED

LD170254 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 16 Dec 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpt] U.S. aggression against Lebanon, Syria and the entire Arab National Liberation Movement is being expanded. The American press itself writes that the United States is now applying a so-called new strategy in the Near East. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the essence of this strategy is to open fire quickly both from the air and from ships. The order to fire is issued on the spot by the military itself -- particularly by Rear Admiral Tuttle, who personally commands the naval squadron off Lebanon.

Also noteworthy is a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger that artillery, rather than aircraft, was used for the retaliatory strike because, I quote, accurate hits were not an important factor, unquote. Ponder these words: accurate hits were not an important factor. The important thing was the shelling itself, the shelling of peaceful Lebanese towns and villages. U.S. correspondents are now reporting with delight that each shell from the battleship New Jersey leaves a crater two-thirds the size of an American football field. But this isn't football. It is artillery fire. The American journalists don't say civilians are left in such craters.

As for all the talk about so-called retaliatory strikes which not only Weinberger but President Reagan as well are now putting forth, how can one fail to remember that when fascist Germany attacked Poland on 1 September 1939 Hitler also proclaimed in his radio speech that, I quote, this morning, we began shooting back, unquote. But this is not 1939. Today, people resolutely condemn the aggressor despite all his excuses. It is worth noting that the UN General Assembly has just passed several resolutions condemning the expansionist aggressive policy of Israel in the Near East, which is being supported by the United States. With the passing of these resolutions, the U.S. delegation, which voted against them, found itself in total isolation.

USSR CONGRATULATES NEW PREMIER OF NIGER

PM181720 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sincere Congratulations"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to Niger Prime Minister Hamid Algabit on his appointment to this post in which it conveyed to him sincere congratulations and wishes for new successes in his activity.

In his reply telegram H. Algabit expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express the conviction that friendly Soviet-Niger relations will continue to develop in the interests of both countries' peoples.

SUPREME SOVIET REPLACES AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA

PM172118 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Arnold Ivanovich Kalinin USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Angola.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Vadim Petrovich Loginov from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Angola on his transfer to other work.

SOUTH AFRICAN 'BARBARIC RAIDS' ON ANGOLA NOTED

LD182222 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Luanda December 19 TASS -- South African warplanes, including Mirage bombers, pounded with rockets and bombs the populated locality of Cayando in the Angolan province of Cuanda-Cubango on December 18, Angola's Defense Ministry has announced. As a result of the barbaric raid, there are casualties among the civilian population, houses, hospitals and schools were destroyed.

Fierce fighting is continuing in the area of the populated locality of Mulondo, Huila Province, where fighters of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, displaying courage and heroism, are repulsing the attacks of the South African troops who are illegally holding part of Angolan territory. Combat actions against the occupiers are also being conducted in Cunene and Cuando-Cubango Provinces.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH KENYA CELEBRATED

PM192058 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Foreign Ministry and the Kenyan Foreign Ministry have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

These years, the USSR Foreign Ministry telegram says, have been marked by the development of Soviet-Kenyan ties in diverse spheres, as well as by cooperation between our countries in the international arena aimed at strengthening the peoples' security and universal peace and at eliminating colonialism, racism, and apartheid on the African Continent.

We express the hope that the friendly relations which have been established and maintained during these 20 years will be further developed in the interests of the Soviet and Kenyan peoples.

The Kenyan Foreign Ministry telegram notes that relations between the two countries in past years have been warm and fruitful and expresses the conviction that the bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between Kenya and the USSR will continue to strengthen in the interests of the Kenyan and the Soviet peoples and of peace on earth.

KENYA'S MOI RECEIVES STRAUTMANIS-LED GROUP

LD170031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newcast by correspondent A. Melnikov]

[Text] The Republic of Kenya has celebrated the 20th anniversary of its independence. The leaders of many African states, representatives of international organizations and many delegations from various countries, including the Soviet Union, were present as guests of honor at the celebrations. Kenya, a former British colony, won its political independence in a long and harsh struggle. Important social reforms aimed at improving life for the indigenous population of the republic have been carried out in the republic during the last 20 years.

In its foreign policy, based on positive neutrality, Kenya advocates the elimination of vestiges of colonialism and racism in southern Africa and supports the national liberation struggle there. It is an active member of the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement and consistently aspires to peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

Over 2,000 graduates of Soviet higher educational establishments are working in the republic's economy. Over 600 Kenyan students are now studying in our country. Trade relations are constantly expanding. Cultural and scientific-technical cooperation is growing. The importance attached to that here is attested to by the warm welcome given to the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which came here to attend the jubilee celebrations. When receiving the delegation President Daniel Arap Moi of the Republic of Kenya stressed the need for further development of mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA DECRIES NAMIBIAN 'CONTACT GROUP'

LD161041 Moscow TASS in English 2351 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Nairobi December 16 TASS -- The so-called "contact group" of Western countries has become an instrument of the Reagan administration used against the downtrodden Namibian people, Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), has declared here.

The SWAPO president resolutely rejected Washington's provocative idea of "linking" Namibia's decolonisation with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola. Reagan's attempts to "link" the two unrelated issues, he pointed out, are merely a pretext for U.S. imperialism to delay the solution of the Namibian problem. The presence of the Cuban troops in Angola, Sam Nujoma stressed, is entirely an internal matter of Angola and it has no relation whatsoever to the Namibian problem.

Sam Nujoma reiterated SWAPO's determination to continue the liberation struggle and expressed confidence in the triumph of the just cause of his people.

Lusaka December 16 TASS -- The "contact group" is unable to exert a positive influence on the developments in Namibia, Zambia's foreign affairs minister Lameck Goma has declared here. The minister demanded that the United States ensure the earliest implementation of resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council providing for the withdrawal from Namibia of the occupation troops of racist-ruled South Africa and for holding free elections there.

Harare December 16 TASS -- Statements by representatives of the "contact gtoup" about the intention to work for the granting of independence to Namibia never inspired trust, writes the Zimbabwean newspaper HERALD. The failure of its efforts is explained, first of all, by the aspiration of the group members to bargain for most favourable conditions for themselves in order to preserve their economic and strategic interests in that country.

French Withdraw from Group

PM161008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "Not Going the Same Way"]

[Text] The French Government has announced its decision to withdraw from the so-called "contact group" on Namibia. The group was formed in 1977 by five countries -- the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, and Canada -- which offered to act as intermediaries at talks on a peaceful solution to the Namibia problem in accordance with UN resolutions.

But it soon became clear that the Western "five," far from promoting a settlement, are doing everything possible to retard it. The United States, crowding out the other members of the "contact group," started zealously defending South Africa's interests. Using the tactics of delays and procrastination, Washington dragged its feet in the attempt to exclude the United Nations from participation in the process of granting independence to Namibia and ultimately to wreck that process.

The U.S. pro-South African slant has been particularly shameless recently, now that the present administration has proclaimed an open policy of "constructive cooperation" with Pretoria. The people on the banks of the Potomac have in effect gone over to open alliance with the apartheid regime. This course has also affected the talks on Namibia. The South African racists have in effect derailed them by making the withdrawal of their own troops from the occupied country conditional on the withdrawal of the contingent of Cuban internationalists from Angola.

Everyone rejected this unfounded demand -- from the "frontline" states and SWAPO to the Nonaligned Movement and UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar. Nonetheless Pretoria was actively supported by the United States, although even the U.S. partners in the "five" came out against the idea of "linkage," which came in for wide international condemnation.

A split took place. In these conditions Paris refused entirely to participate further in the "contact group." According to French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, the group "must stop work, since it is incapable of fulfilling its functions honorably."

Of course, this step on France's part is based not on a sudden insight, but on sober calculations. Paris is concerned not least for its own neocolonialist interests in African states, many of which have traditional ties with France. It does not want to jeopardize its own positions for the benefit of Washington's policy of blind fraternization with South Africa, which is causing indignation throughout independent Africa.

The United States would like to involve its allies in this policy. But they -- some timidly, others more resolutely -- are trying to dissociate themselves or at least "keep their distance" from the hated apartheid regime. France's withdrawal form the "contact group" is evidence that U.S. attempts to impose a version of a Namibia settlement which would suit Pretoria are doomed to failure.

PLANS FOR OAU MEETING INCLUDE CHAD DISCUSSION

LD200021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] A meeting to examine the Chad issue is scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa on 21 December, under the aegis of the OAU. Although a semblance of a ceasefire has been maintained in Chad, notes TASS political observer Sergey Kulik, there is little hope, as before, for real peace. The situation in that country remains extremely tense due to the continuing French occupation of Chad, which has led to a de facto split of the country into two parts.

The Habre regime, put in power in N'Djamena with the assistance of the U.S. CIA, has absolutely no popular support in Chad. Although Western propaganda once asserted that the influence of the patriot forces of the Provisional Government of National Unity headed by Oueddei did not, allegedly, extend beyong Chad's northern regions, now even the FRANCE PRESSE agency is compelled to admit that the south of the country has become the center of resistance against the N'Djamena authorities. The Habre regime, supported by the occupants' bayonets, only retains control over major towns. Clashes between the local population and Habre's soldiers have intensified everywhere. According to Western papers, the soldiers' low morale leaves no hope for success for N'Djamena.

Realizing perfectly well that in a situation such as this Habre's neocolonialist regime is incapable of changing the situation in Chad to the West's advantage on its own, its imperialist masters intend to expand the occupation of that country which has been deemed by the United States to be part of its sphere of vital interest.

Besides the 3,000 French soldiers and officers who arrived in Chad early this sumer, a major contingent of Zairean troops, over 4,000 men, was transported to N'Djamena towards the end of November. Each unit is headed by foreign mercenaries, recruited in the racist Republic of South Africa and in the Western countries, with Israel's aid. Reports that Sudanese subunits were being redeployed to help Habre began to come in in December.

As the Tanzanian DAILY NEWS justly emphasizes, it is perfectly clear that what is happening in Chad is a totally internal affair of that country and for that reason normalization of the situation there can only be reached by way of talks between the opposing Chadian groupings.

CHERNENKO MEETING WITH CUBA'S SOTO 'FRIENDLY'

PM201124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, 19 December received Lionel Soto Prieto, member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. During a talk, issues of further strengthening of Soviet-Cuban cooperation, as well as topical international problems, were discussed.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, cordiality, and friendship, which typifies Soviet-Cuban relations.

USSR CONGRATULATES ARGENTINA PRESIDENT ALFONSIN

PM191054 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram to Raul Alfonsin on the occasion of his proclamation as president of the Republic of Argentina. It conveys to him sincere congratulations and best wishes for success in fulfilling his lofty and responsible mission for the good of friendly Argentine people and in the interests of strengthening universal peace and security.

In a reply telegram Alfonsin expresses gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

The conviction is expressed in the telegram that mutually advantageous and constructive relations between the Soivet Union and Argentina meeting the fundamental interests of the peoples of both states will be developed further and are an important contribution to the cause of international cooperation.

BARKAUSKAS-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ARGENTINA

PM191516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 83 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] A USSR delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Buenos Aires 16 December. It took part in events connected with the inauguration of Argentine President R. Alfonsin.

BRAZIL CONGRESS DELEGATION CONTINUES USSR VISIT

Visits Kiev

AU191220 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] A delegation of the Brazilian National Congress, headed by Paulino Cicero de Vasconcelos, first deputy chairman of the Chamber of Representatives, left Kiev on 18 December.

During their 2-day visit to the Ukrainian capital city, the visitors were received by Comrade Vatchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. The Supreme Soviet gave a dinner in honor of the delegation, and at the dinner Comrade Sytnik, Urkainian Supreme Soviet chairman, and Paulino Cicero de Vasconcelos, chairman of the Brazilian National Congress delegation, exchanged toasts. The delegation members laid a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier in the Park of Eternal Glory, familiarized themselved with the expositions of the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1914-45 memorial complex. The Brazilian parliamentarians inspected the Darnitsa silk combine, and toured projects in the city.

Before departure, Cicero de Vasconselos head of the delegation, told a Ukrainian radio operator: We regard this visit as an important step toward strengthening good relations between Brazil and the Soviet Union. In recent times, trade between the two countries has increased, according to our calculations, 1.5 repeat 1.5 percent. That is very considerable figure, and we would like it to signify a further development in economic relations and cultural exchanges between the two countries. As all over the country, we have been received in Kiev very hospitably, Cicero de Vasconcelos said. We will try to convey the warmth of these meetings to our country's public and to the colleagues in the Brazilian Parliament. The visit to the Soviet Union has strengthened me in the opinion that Brazilian-Soviet relations can develop in all fields. This opinion is shared by many members of our delegation.

Meets Kuznetsov

LD191733 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov today received in the Kremlin a delegation of the National Congress of Brazil headed by First Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies Paulino Cicero de Vasconcelos.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov called the attention of the guests to the peaceful foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet state. He stressed that at a time when the United States Administration by its adventuristic actions takes the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe the Soviet Union continues conducting with determination a consistent course at adverting the threat of war, at curbing the arms race.

He said a complex present-day international situation requires ever more vigorous actions of all people of good will coming out in defence of peace for the ensurance of the security of present and coming generations. The parliaments are called upon to make a considerable contribution to this struggle.

The guests spoke highly about the results of the visit which enabled them to familiarise themselves with the life and successes of the Soviet people and come out for the further development of relations between the two countries, also through their parliaments.

Pauline Cicero de Vasconcelos pointed out that the meeting and conversations on Soviet land have confirmed the coincidence or closeness of views on many topical international problems, above all on the questions of the struggle for peace.

U.S. MILITARY ROLE IN C. AMERICA CRITICIZED

LD192354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the leaders of the countries of the Andes Pact took place in the Colombian town of Puerto Boyaca. Those participating -- the presidents of Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, and Colombia; the prime minsiter of Peru, and a special emissary from Venezuela -- called for a speedy settlement in Central America. I asked my colleague Viktor Anikin to comment on the results of this meeting and on recent events in the Central American region.

[Anikin] The highly placed representatives of the Andes Pact countries supported the efforts of the so-called Contadora Group to achieve peace in Central America. They made a decisive call for the withdrawal of foreign military advisers and for an end to military aid and outside interference in the region's affairs. There is no doubt about the anti-American flavor of these appeals. Who if not the United States has filled Salvador and Honduras with its specialists in sabotage and antipartisan activities? Yet another large group of these specialists is waiting to be sent off to Guatemala.

But the American military presence in Honduras has threatened to become permanent since the Pentagon announced that it intends to start new joint maneuvers with Honduran troops in May of next year, which will last many months. As is known, such maneuvers are going on at the moment in Honduras, under the code name Big Pine II. They will last until February, and 5,000 U.S. servicemen are taking part in them.

The flow of military supplies from the United States to the reactionary regimes in Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and also to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who have established themselves on Honduran and Costa Rican territory, is also growing. The latter, at Washington's instructions, have again started their criminal actions against revolutionary Nicaragua. A few days ago 3,000 Contras, as the Nicaraguan people scornfully call them, crossed the Honduran border and went deep into Nicaraguan territory. Subversive action and sabotage aimed at underming the Nicaraguan economy continue. These are the facts about the intensification of U.S. interference in Central America, and there is no getting away from them.

But judging from Washington's recent feverish diplomatic activity, the White House is trying in every way to deflect attention away from its unsightly role in the escalation of tension in the Central American region. Last week trips were made to that area by U.S. Vice President Bush, Reagan's special representative Stone and members of the congressional Central American Commission led by Kissinger. They all showed a truly fatherly concern for the future of the region's peoples. Assurances resounded right and left about the fact that the United States apparently cares for nothing but the victory of justice and peace in Central America, and for the social and economic progress of its peoples.

These are words, but in fact the blood of the peaceful Nicaraguan population is again being spilled as a result of incursions by the brutal bandits; punitive operations by the salvador military continue; and agressive operations are being mastered during the U.S.-Honduran maneuvers. Peaceful assurances from the emissaries of the White House are trusted less and less in Latin America.

RESOLUTION ISSUED ON SUPREME SOVIET ELECTIONS

LD191512 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the tasks of party organizations in connection with the preparations for and holding the elections to the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet. An adopted resolution notes that the coming elections to the supreme body of USSR state power are a major event in the public political life of the Soviet state, of great significance for the further development of socialist democracy and the coming activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of all soviets of people's deputies of the country. The current election campaign will be held at a responsible stage in the struggle for implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 5-year plan tasks. Party organizations are called upon to closely link all the preelection work with specific tasks of economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual devlopment of Soviet society ensuing from the decisions of the congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The resolution stresses that preparations for the elections are being mounted at a time when, through the fault of U.S. imperialism, there is a serious aggravation of the international situation. It is important that during the course of the election campaign and later on, the monolithic cohesion of Soviet people around the Communist Party should be secured, and their resolution to defend peace and give all their forces to strengthening the economic and defensive might of the country should be increased.

The CPSU Central Committee has charged the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, kray committees, oblast committees, okrug committees, city committees, and rayon committees of the party; and the political bodies of the USSR Armed Forces to ensure preparations for and holding of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet at a high organizational and ideological-political level, strictly observing the USSR Constitution and the law on the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

It is important to find in the masses, says the resolution, and to nominate as candidate deputies very authoritative people, truly people's [narodnyye] representatives who possess the necessary political and worker-like [delovyye] qualities, enjoy the respect of the working people, and are able to work with.people. All questions connected with the nomination of candidate deputies must be decided by the public organizations, taking into account the opinion of the working collectives.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet will be a fresh, convincing testimony to the genuine people's sovereignty [narodovlasiye] in our country and a brilliant manifestation of the monolithic cohesion of the whole Soviet people around the party of great Lenin and the loyalty of Soviet peoples to communist ideals. A summary of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee is published in the press.

EDITORIALS EMPHASIZE VITAL ROLE OF VETERANS

Veterans' Experience Stressed

PM161445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Dec 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Veterans' Important Duty]

[Text] Party and labor veterans and Army and Navy veterans are the living bearers of the Soviet people's heroic traditions.

They are the objects of profound respect and esteem in our country. Convincing evidence of the recognition of their services to the motherland was provided by last August's meeting at the CPSU Central Committee at which Comrade Yu.V. Adropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a vivid and meaningful speech.

The meeting between the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Defense and veterans of the Armed Forces, which was held the day before yesterday, was a logical continuation of this Leninist tradition. It was attended by tested and tempered soldiers, those who defended the motherland's honor and freedom in the grim years of the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, those who today make a weighty contribution to the enhancement of the combat might and combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy.

This meeting is an important event in the life of the Soviet Armed Forces. It was yet another manifestation of the party's concern for the Army and Navy veterans. The meeting will undoubtedly help to further enhance the role of veterans in all fields of the life of the country's Army and Navy and improve the utilization of their vast experience of life and their political and combat experience in the interests of further consolidating the Soviet state's economic and defense might and educating youth in the spirit of loyalty to communist ideals and boundless devotion to the socialist motherland.

"If I were asked," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, remarked in his speech at the meeting with the veterans, "what has always distinguished and still distinguishes those whom we rightly describe with the honorable title of veterans of the Armed Forces, my answer would be as follows: Above all else, it is their boundless loyalty to the Communist Party, their selfless devotion to their people, and their constant readiness to defend the Soviet motherland, overcoming all adversities and scorning death. The armed forces veteran is a man of combat feats, a bearer of the Soviet people's lofty spiritual and moral values, a person with vast experience in military labor both in peacetime and in the grim war years."

The veterans' experience is an invaluable asset of the Soviet people. It is an example of loyalty to military duty, of courage and endurance, of readiness to devote all strength to the service of the homeland. Today this experience acquires special significance in connection with the sharp exacerbation of the international situation and the heightened military danger for our country, under conditions where even more responsible tasks are posed for the armed forces personnel. Chief among these tasks is the incessant concern for further raising the readiness of the Army and Navy to repulse aggression, wherever it may originate. It is the high vigilance of all soldiers and their even more strenuous efforts in combat and political training and in strengthening the military discipline.

It is the duty and obligation of veterans to comprehensively help young people in the Army and Navy to quickly master the science of securing victory, which has been forged in battles. This must also be the purpose of the daily organizational work of commanding officers, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations, all of whom must establish and maintain the closest links with veterans and organize regular meetings between them and the personnel. The main point in this work is to strive to ensure that each meeting between veterans and soldiers has beneficial effects on the young people's souls and boosts their ideological staunchness, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism. Each meeting must help nurture lofty moral and combat qualities, encourage actions under combat training exercise conditions as if on the front line, and generate a striving for feats in the name of our great multinational motherland.

The professional development and maturity of young officers must be the subject of special concern. It was noted at the meeting with veterans that at present almost one-half of military cadres are officers under the age of 30. The proportion in formations and units is considerably higher. To transmit rich experience to the young officers and show concern so that they may acquire practical tempering more quickly is to show concern for the future of the Soviet Armed Forces. This especially applies to those veterans who are still in the combat ranks. And the point is not just to deliver lectures and reports: the main thing is the friendly talks. This makes it possible to instruct the officer cadres more confidentially, wisely, and tactfully in the skill of working with people, mobilizing them for successes in military labor, and guiding the activity of party and Komsomol organizations while constantly relying on them.

Life itself is today imperiously calling upon the veterans. The 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War is approaching. Next year we will celebrate the victories of Soviet forces in such operations as the Belorussian, Yassey-Kishinev, and others. Their experience in life and their personal participation in the battles and marches will enable the veterans to demonstrate intelligibly, vividly, and with specific examples, facts, and events the bravery and mass heroism of the Soviet people at the front and in the rear, to explain the sources of the socialist state's strength and invincibility, and to expose the bourgeois falsifers of the history of World War II.

The questions raised at the meeting between the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces veterans are of enormous practical significance for the further improvement of ideological and mass-political work in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. Commanding officers and political organs and party Komsomol organizations are called upon to make broad use of the contents of speeches by participants in the meeting in educational work with people and to actively involve Army and Navy veterans in that work. It is important to show constant concern to ensure that the heroic traditions and the experience of frontline fighters and veterans of the Armed Forces are used as widely as possible in the personnel's combat and political training.

The experience, knowledge, and life's wisdom of veterans should not be taken out of service. Let them continue to serve in educating ideologically convinced, brave, and skillful defenders of the motherland, in consolidating the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Model of Veteran Praised

PM192117 MOSCOW IZVVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Honor and Glory to You, Veterans!"]

[Excerpt] The Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and the whole people have lavished attention, respect, and honor on the veterans. This was again shown at the meeting of the USSR Defense Ministry leadership with armed forces veterans, in which courageous veterans, tested in many wartime battles, took part. The armed forces veteran, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, said at this meeting, is a person capable of feats of arms, a repository of the Soviet people's lifty spiritual and moral values and of enormous military labor both during peacetime and the stern years of war. Infinite devotion to the party and the people and constant readiness to defend the Soviet motherland, overcoming any adversities and scorning death, represent the highest meaning of life for these people. Veterans are transmitting their experience and knowledge to the motherland with great energy.

Metaphorically speaking, they have not retired, nor left the front line of life. Many of them even now are continuing combat service in the Armed Forces or are working in the national economy. The party highly esteems the veterans' contribution to young people's military-patriotic education, to improving predraftees' training for military service, and to improving the instruction and education of Army and Navy servicemen. The patriotism, honesty, principledness, and combat spirit tempered by the soldiers' ardor are an inestimable moral asset for the whole of society.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasized in his speech at the August meeting with party veterans that it is essential to enhance the role of veterans in all spheres and to make the content of the existing forms of their participation in economic and social life more topical. Veterans have a particularly important mission to fulfill wherever improving the human personality or forming character are involved.

Today, at a time when President Reagan has declared a "crusade" against socialism as a social system and dark storm clouds are gathering in the international sky, the experience of veterans and older generations teaches us unity, steadfastness, endurance, and the ability to resist malicious threats and decisively halt any adventures directed against our motherland. Duty to the party and the people above all else is what the vital example of the veterans teaches us.

We think with sadness that life has its own laws and its course is inexorably linked with the bitterness of losses. But glory too has its own laws, glory does not fade with the years, it rays flow into the horizons of the future. And our common ardent gratitude to the people who were its source and who are transmitting the traditions of courage in labor and struggle from heart to heart and from generation to generation will never be extinguished.

It is the direct duty of the soviets of people's deputies and of all our state establishments and public organizations to devote greater attention to veterans and to show constant concern for them. Callousness or indifference toward those who have accomplished so much and whose lives have already become a legend and a song is inadmissible.

Accept our ardent love and respect, dear comrade veterans! The country and our people will always be proud of you -- courageous builders and soldiers of the motherland.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS PROPAGANDIZING ATHEISM

PM161407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Propagandists of Atheism"]

[Text] Our society's social practice convincingly confirms the Marxist tenet that "religion will disappear as socialism develops." It is precisely on its rich soil that a scientific-materialist world outlook has triumphed in the USSR. In conditions of the improvement of developed socialism, religious prejudices are being more deeply "eroded". Today the overwhelming majority of the country's population has broken with religion.

This process, however, does not proceed all by itself; it requires purposeful efforts by party organizations and propagandists. "Many social workers," N. Gromakov, party committee secretary at the Tambov galvanic equipment plant, has said, "are aware of this situation.

Diverse educational work is carried out in the collective, and suddenly it turns out that a young couple has baptized their child, a middle-aged woman worker has been going to church for several years, certain families celebrate religious holidays...You cannot help wondering: "Why is it that our measures sometimes do not 'work' properly and do not produce the desired results?"

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum pointed out the growth, under modern conditions, of ideological work's importance. The party is strengthening and increasing the atheist convictions of all the country's citizens. The tasks that have been set can only be implemented in close connection with people's ideological-political, labor, and moral education.

A comprehensive approach to atheist education under the conditions of mature socialism requires an all-around improvement in the training of propaganda cadres and their arming with profound knowledge and with a clear concept of the role, place, and specifics of these problems in the struggle to mold the new man. The role of the interrepublic branches and resource centers [opornyye punkty] of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences' Institute of Scientific Atheism, Atheism Centers, and Atheist Education Councils is growing in increasing the propaganda cadres' theoretical and methodological training, and in teaching the ability to combine mass measures with individual work among believers. More methodological literature, which is keenly needed by the propagandists of atheism, especially locally, needs to be published. In helping them and in disseminating the experience of the best propagandists, wider use needs to be made of channels such as radio broadcasts and Central Television's "Leninist University of the Millions."

As PRAVDA readers' letters attest, in a number of collectives people are allowed to speak on the questions of scientific atheism when they are not competent to do so and when they do not know how to hold an intelligible conversation with their audience. Such instances have been taking place in, for instance, Turkmenia, the Mordovian ASSR, and in Vladimir, Voronezh, Gorkiy, and Penza Oblasts. There are instances of incorrect use of graduates from scientific atheism schools and universities. Having gained their specialized knowledge, many propagandists are placed in jobs that do not utilize their qualifications. Hence the unsystematic and episodic nature of atheistic work in a number of collectives. In Narimanovskiy Rayon, Astrakhan Oblast, where there are over 100 population centers, only 78 lectures were delivered in 1982. During this time Muslim and Orthodox ministers of religion held 220 religious services here.

In order for atheist propaganda to reach all sections of the urban and rural population, the range of its cadres who are familiar with local conditions of life must be expanded. Meanwhile, certain leaders pin their hopes purely on lectures from republic and oblast centers, without a thought of how much their "trips" to far-flung towns and villages cost the state. Those party organizations that count mainly on producing their own propagandists of scientific-materialist knowledge, lecturers, agitators, and organizers of atheist work are acting correctly. In their training the role of the permanent city and rayon schools and seminars on scientific atheism is now growing. Experience attests to the advisability of organizing these schools and seminars in major industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. Thus a 2-year school in the basics of scientific atheism has recently opened in the I.V. Michurin Kolkhoz in Talgarskiy Rayon, Alma-Ata Oblast. Its students -- teachers of the 8-grade and secondary schools, doctors from the district hospital, trade union and Komsomol activists, and workers from agricultural council and cultural education institutions -- have become active propagandists of scientific-materialist knowledge among the kolkhoz members.

The path toward increasing the effectiveness of atheist propaganda is also determined by well considered themes, rich content, and a vivid exposition of material.

Regrettably, lectures and talks on atheism are still often of an abstract nature. Religious dogma is often criticized "in general" without revealing the particularities of individual beliefs -- Islam, say, which is closely interwoven with national traditions in a number of the country's regions -- and without analyzing modern trends in the ideology and activities of church and sectarian associations. Propaganda speeches often lack assertiveness in the struggle against bourgeois-clerical falsifications, which aim to stimulate religious feelings among the population of the Soviet republics and drive a wedge between the USSR's believing and nonbelieving citizens.

Atheist propaganda's effectiveness also depends on the range of methods and forms it uses to influence people's hearts and minds. But the facts show that in many collectives it boils down purely to lectures and sometimes to talks, and that question and answer evenings and oral magazines are rarely held, while agencies that give talks illustrated with films and readers' conferences to discuss literature on scientific atheism are also rarely set up. A lot can be done by cultural education institutions to organize these measures. In certain regions, however, unjustifiably little attention is devoted to training cadres for these institutions and teaching them the art of giving an atheist outlook to all avenues of their work.

Lenin taught that the more the struggle against religious ideology is conducted scientifically and specifically, the greater its success will be. Mastering Leninist ways and means of conducting atheist propaganda is the duty of all its cadres, who are called on to help the party to educate Soviet people in the spirit of communist ideals.

KIRGHIZIA'S USUBALIYEV ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

PM191249 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Dec 83 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by T. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, under the rubric "Youth's Military-Patriotic Education": "Our Common Concern"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum has entered our lives as a detailed program for the further improvement of the developed socialist society. The decisions of the plenum and the policy speech delivered at it by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov have armed the party and people with a clear understanding of the very important tasks of improving ideological work, assuring the masses' high level of labor and sociopolitical activity, and consolidating discipline and order in all sectors [of life], without which the further consolidation of the socialist state's economic and defense might is inconceivable.

The need to step up ideological work is also urgently dictated by the fact that an extraordinarily dangerous moment has emerged in world development. The NATO countries headed by the United States have set a course toward preparing for nuclear war. The antagonism between the two diametrically opposed world outlooks -- socialism and imperialism -- is being increasingly aggravated. Under these conditions the class tempering of Soviet people and of our young people and their training for the defense of the socialist fatherland and uncompromising struggle against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism are of exceptional importance.

Today, the whole world's attention is riveted on the statement made by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which exposes the militarist course of the present U.S. Administration and the Western countries acting with it, which have wrecked the opportunity of reaching a mutually acceptable accord at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

The working people of Kirghizstan, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve and support Comrade Yu V. Andropov's statement and express the unswerving will and determination to use their selfless labor to further strengthen our motherland's might.

Mass defense work and the military-patriotic education of the working people, especially young people, are now one of the most important conditions for the consolidation of the State's defense capability. This work's noble aim is to form in every Soviet person a sense of responsibility to society, to educate young people in a spirit of boundless devotion to the Soviet motherland and of readiness to defend it, and to strengthen by every means the indestructible unity of the Army and people.

In the Kirghiz SSR, as throughout the country, a targeted system for the working people's military-patriotic education has been created by the joint efforts of party, soviet, and public organizations. Special attention is paid to the propaganda of the revolutionary and combat traditions of the Soviet people and the USSR Armed Forces. In the republic's cities and villages, hundreds of monuments and obelisks have been erected which immortalize the Soviet servicemen's exploits on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Populated points, Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes, and city and village streets have been named for the heroic servicemen. I. Panfilov, D. Shopokov, N. Ananayev, Ch. Tuleberdiyev, T. Taygarayev, and others. An Avenue of Heroes of the Soviet Union has been opened in Frunze City. A memorial complex dedicated to Kirghiz servicemen is being developed.

The memorial museum named for our outstanding compatriot M.V. Frunze is doing much for the working people's military-patriotic education. The museum's monumental building soars above the little house where M.V. Frunze was born and spent his childhood. In the 15 years the museum has been open it has been visited by over 4.5 million people. From the example of the life of that ardent revolutionary and outstanding military leader, young people learn courage, endurance, and devotion to the lofty ideals of communism. The public museums of the legendary Panfilov Division in the republic's capital and in the village of Ananyevo, Issyk-Kul Oblast, actively propagandize the heroic spirit.

The young people's acquaintance with revolutionary and combat traditions and young men's preparation for service in the Armed Forces begins at the school desk. This important patriotic work is performed with great responsibility by the general education schools, technical colleges, VUZes and educational establishments within the vocational and technical education system. The majority of them have set up museums, rooms, and corners of combat glory which have become veritable centers for the young people's military-patriotic and international education.

This work is being performed most actively by the party organizations and teachers' collectives of Frunze No 56 Secondary School, the Petropavlovskiv Lenin School in Kalininskiv Rayon, and a number of schools in Tokmam and Przhevalsk cities. The graduates of these schools serve worthily in the Army and Navy. The No 56 School has on three occasions been awarded the Red Banner Central Asian Military District Military Council's Challenge Red Banner for its good results in military-patriotic education.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, the party obkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations are constantly concerned to consolidate the material training base of initial military training in schools, vocational and technical colleges, and technical colleges and to improve the quality of its teaching. We pay special attention to the selection and training of military instructors. Party and Komsomol organizations and people's education organs are seeking to ensure that people who know how to work with young people, who can instill in them love for the military services and the readiness to defend the motherland, are selected for military instructor posts.

Today there about 1,200 military instructors working in the republic's educational institutions. Of these, 60 percent are Communists, 90 percent are reserve officers, and 76 percent have higher education.

To ensure the further stable growth of the military instructors' professional knowledge, I believe that we must regularly assign them to courses designed to boost their qualifications and create in one of the republic's VUZes -- the Physical Culture Institute for instance -- a department for training teachers of initial military training and physical education. Much depends on regular training method rallies for military instructors, in whose organization the Red Banner Central Asian Military District staff and the military commissariats take an active part.

The Russian language serves as a powerful means for the young people's ideological-political, military-patriotic, international, and moral education. Fluency in the Russian language together with his native language has become an objective necessity for every young person and an essential condition for successful service in the ranks of the Soviet Army. For many young Kirghiz men going off to serve in the Army there is no language barrier. They have been fluent in Russian since childhood.

In Kirghizia, every condition has been created for ensuring that everyone can master the Russian language. About 500,000 students at national schools study it from the first grade. In all educational establishments Russian is used in initial military training and physical culture classes. The network of clubs, circles, and faculty groups for studying the Russian language is expanding.

This year the first teachers graduated from a new educational establishment -- the Frunze Russian Language and Literature Pedagogical Institute. Its alumni have dispersed to remote populated points where there is still a shortage of highly qualified teacher cadres. Right now, 4,700 Russian specialist teachers are working in the republic's national schools, and of these about 90 percent have higher education.

The Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Education pays special attention to the learning of Russian by young men of draft age. In schools, at their work places, and at military commissariats, special courses have been created to develop the colloquial use of Russian in young men whose grasp of the language is poor. The relevant textbooks for draftees have been compiled and published. The republic radio and television transmit special broadcasts in the Russian language. In the past 3 years the number of draftees with an inadequate knowledge of Russian has been more than halved.

Labor training and education play an important role in preparing young people at school for service in the Armed Forces. At present over 60,000 high school students in the republic's schools are mastering the professions of motor vehicles driver and tractor and machine operator. This is an important form of improving the military and technical training of those below draft age. We are striving to ensure that the military commissariats and the DOSAAF organizations participate more actively in this work.

Much work is being done on youth military vocational guidance. A special commission for the selection of candidates for military schools has been set up following a decision by the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. Some 70 people's unversities for military knowledge and 246 clubs for future officers are functioning in cities and rayon centers. Military commissars and Armed Forces veterans meet with the young people who have expressed a desire to enter military educational establishments, and also with their parents. Kind parting words from their elders reinforce the young people's faith in the correctness of their choice.

A few years ago a rally of military school candidates was held in the republic's capital for the first time. They were addressed by party and soviet leaders, veterans, and students and lecturers invited from various colleges in our country. The young people whose dream it is to become officers traveled to Alma-Ata's Higher Combined Arms Command School named for Marshal of the Soviet Union I.S. Konev and saw at first hand the living and study conditions of the students. Since then, this rally has been held annually and, it must be said, produces good results. Over 280 young Kirghiz men entered military schools in 1981-1983 alone.

It is a pleasure to note this fact, because grave omissions had existed in the military vocational orientation of youth in the republic. The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee adopted a special resolution on this question. We begin work with those adolescents in secondary schools who are dreaming of becoming officers, and especially after the seventh grade. The pooling of the efforts of school pedagogical councils, military commissariats, and Komsomol raykoms has made possible a steady increase in the influx of young Kirghiz into military education establishments.

In our opinion, it is also expedient to study the question of organizing preparatory sections at military education establishments for graduates of national schools. The opening of such sections would help improve the training of officer cadres from among the young people of local nationalities in all republics.

The republic's Komsomol organizations are stepping up their work on military-patriotic education. All-union marches by Komsomol members and young people are regularly organized to places connected with the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor glory. Over the past few years some 360,000 of Kirghizia's young men and women have taken part in them. More than 250,000 young men and women and 77,000 young pioneers and school pupils are gathering materials about the Soviet people's military and labor feats and are sponsoring invalids and veterans of the Great Patriotic War and of labor. Spartakiads of young people of draft age and various tournaments for sports with military applications are taking place.

For over 25 years now the Kirghiz working people have been developing and strengthening their sponsorship of Red Banner Kronshtadt. Each year delegations of the republic's young people visit Kronshtadt. The Navy's sailors, in their turn, visit the Kirghiz working people. During the years of this remarkable friendship, thousands of our republic's young people have served in the Navy, many of them in the Baltic, and some of them on the "Komsomolets Kirgizii" minesweeper.

Sponsorship ties with the border guards are strengthening. This work is conducted most actively by the party and Komsomol committees in the cities of Frunze and Przhevalsk and in Ak-Suyskiy, Dzhety-Oguzskiy, At-Bashinskiy, and Alayskiy Rayons. Concerts, lectures, and speeches are organized for the border guards. During Border Guard Week, organized this year by all Komsomol organizations in the republic, great assistance was given to improving living conditions at the outposts. The border guards, in their turn, play a active part in the military-patriotic education of adolescents and young people of predraft age. Enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, education establishments, and border posts make it a practice to honor soldiers excelling in combat and political training and leading production workers together.

The training of worthy replacements for the Army and the Navy has been and remains a concern of all the people. The party committees and the soviet and Komsomol organs are seeking positive results by tackling this task in a businesslike and specific fashion. Following the results of the 1982 draft, the republic military commissariat was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District's Military Council.

Over 70 percent of the young people drafted in our republic were assigned to combat and special subunits. This fall's draft for the USSR Armed Forces was well organized, and evidence of this can be seen in the initial assessments of the service by the young soldiers and sailors. Many young servicemen have been awarded state prizes for courage, bravery, and a high degree of skill.

After ceremonially seeing off their trainees for service, the labor collectives follow this up with correspondence, show interst in their successes, and inform them of their own achievements. Many enterprises, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes also organize festive homecomings for the soldiers who have been transferred to the reserve. They are assigned good machines and new equipment and tools. All this is highly significant for military-patriotic education.

Those who have graduated from the schooling of the Army are joyfully welcomed at the republic's shock-work projects. Right now quite a few construction workers who have just said farewell to the soldier's greatcoat or the sailor's pea jacket are working on installations of the Tash-Kumyr GES. For example, they comprise the nucleus of the remarkable team of steeplejacks headed by M. Sabirov, Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet deputy. In fact, yesterday's motorized infantryman, missile forces soldier, tank crew member, or sapper can be seen today on the construction sites behind the wheel of a vehicle, at the controls of a tractor, or in a crane.

Soldiers who have completed their service often express the desire to begin their labor life in laggard collectives or at the most difficult sectors. This is exactly what former tank crewman Toktobek Stamkulov did. Coming back to his native "Naryn" sovkhoz in Toktogulskiy Rayon, he first worked as a machine operator and later headed a corn-growing team which, until that time, was lagging in all production indicators. Now, this team of Komsomol members and young people is rated excellent, and its team leader has been given the right to work on a tractor named for him for his high achievements. There are quite a few such examples.

The soldiers of the reserve are given all opportunities to continue their studies. In 1982-1983 alone over 4,200 servicemen transferred to the reserve entered the republic's VUZes and technical colleges.

With heartfelt gratitude to the officer corps of our Armed Forces for the great school of life, for the school of education which young people attend in the Army and Navy, we, in our turn, strive to prepare the young people of draft age for their service in such a way that the units and ships are able to spend as little time as possible on initial training and that the young people, from the first days of service, can become active masters of combat weapons and equipment.

Great responsibility for preparing the future soldiers rests with the DOSAAF organizations. There have been quite a few positive developments in their activity recently. Nevertheless, the defense society's training organizations do not yet always give the draftees really firm knowledge and practical skills in the military specialized field they have chosen, nor do they fully meet the targets for training specialists for the Soviet Army bearing in mind the degree of its technical equipment. The elimination of these shortcomings is an immediate task for the DOSAAF organizations.

Much attention is given in the republic to improving the standard of the physical training of draftees. Highly qualified pedagogical cadres are trained, in particular, by the Kirghiz State Institute for Physical Culture. The young people have at their disposal the splendid V.I. Lenin Sports Palace, 24 stadia, 776 sports centers, 24 swimming pools, 114 shooting ranges, and over 7,000 open-air sports grounds. Talented trainers work with the young people.

Party and Komsomol organizations seek to ensure that the rich opportunities for sports and physical tempering are fully utilized.

The preparation of young people for service in the Army and the questions of the working people's military-patriotic and international education are constantly at the focus of the republic party organization's attention. The question of improving the quality of this work was posed acutely at a recent meeting of the republic party aktiv. Questions of the military-patriotic education of youth were also extensively discussed at a Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee Plenum.

Next year sees the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Kirghiz SSR and the Kirghiz SSR and the Kirghiz Communist Party. A year after that the Soviet people and their glorious Armed Forces, together with all progressive mankind, will solemnly celebrate the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patiotic War. The republic's party and Komsomol organizations and all the public see it as their duty to celebrate those glorious jubilees in a worthy manner, introduce the rising generation to the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions, and organize the military-patriotic and international education of working people in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions.

NEW KAZAKHSTAN OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY NAMED

LD192116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] A plenum of the East Kazakhstan party obkom was held in Ust-Kamenogorsk today. It examined an organizational issue. The plenum freed comrade Protozanov from duties as first secretary of Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, in connection with his retirement on pension. Comrade Milkin, who has worked as chairman of the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee, was elected first secretary of the East Kazakhstan Party Obkom. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has expressed gratitude to Aleksandr Konstantinovich Protozanov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, for his conscientious work for the good of the party and people.

ESTONIANS SENTENCED FOR ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITY

LD192103 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] New sentences have been pronounced in Estonia on Estonians working for human rights, reports the so-called Aid Center for Political Prisoners in Estonia [presumably in Stockholm where such a center exists] Three persons have been sentenced to detention in labor camps for five to six years for anti-Soviet activity.

LATVIAN NATIONALISTS RECEIVE LONG PRISON TERMS

WA190004 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] Two Latvian nationalists, Janis Rozhkalns and Janis Veveris, have been sentenced to long prison terms, charged with crimes directed against the Soviet state. This was reported by the Latvian World Confederation in Stockholm on Thursday [8 December]. The sentences were announced by a court in Riga on Wednesday. Janis Rozhkalns, who is 34 years old, was sentenced to five years of labor, hard regime, to be followed by three years internal exile. The 29 year old Janis Veveris received four years at a labor camp with hard regime. Rozhkalns and Veveris, both of whom are Baptists, were charged with having spread pamphlets and appeals with nationalist content.

JAN-NOV INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARIZED

PM191317 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Dec 83 p 3

[Unattributed summary of USSR January-November industrial performance: "Nearing Year-End"]

[Text] There is less than 2 weeks to go before the end of the year. And the results of the first 11 months show that industry is arriving at year-end with pretty good indicators.

The January-November plan for overall production was exceeded by 2 percent. All sector ministries and industry in the union republics coped with it. In November, though, some collectives of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and the Ministry of the Coal Industry lagged behind somewhat.

Compared with the 11-month period last year industrial output increased by 4.1 percent whereas, according to the annual plan, growth should have been 3.2 percent. Labor productivity also rose above the plan level, the annual target expected a 2.9-percent increase, but in fact it increased by 3.6 percent. This factor accounted for 88 percent of the production increase.

The best 11-month results were achieved by enterprises in the following ministries and departments (the first column of figures represents the increase in total output compared with January-November last, the second shows the increase in labor productivity, and the third shows percentage plan fulfillment):

Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	114.9	111.6	104
Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Feed Production	110.4	107.0	102
Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production	109.9	107.7	101
Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	108.0	108.0	102
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry	107.8	106.8	104
Ministry of the Medical Industry	107.5	106.9	101
Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry	107.3	106.8	102
Ministry of Power Machine Building	107.0	105.9	101

If you compare what has been achieved with the annual plan level, you find that collectives in the fish and the fruit and vegetable sectors, the meat and dairy and the microbiological industries, and also in road-building machinery construction are the lowest. Working people in the power, coal, timber and paper, and light industries are furthest behind. They will have to make every effort to cope honorably with the year's targets in the time that remains.

And the possibility is entirely realistic. In November the efforts of many labor collectives to clear the debt built up since the start of the year bore fruit.

The plan for the production of chemical plant protection agents was substantially exceeded. The mineral fertilizer production situation has improved. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry manufactured extra metal-cutting machine tools. More diesel and electric locomotives were produced than planned. The trade network received many above-plan consumer goods: for example, radio sets, linen fabrics, meat from state raw material resources, butter and vegetable oil, and whole milk products.

But by no means all labor collectives were successful. Metallurgical workers undersupplied pig iron and steel, and 335,000 tons of finished rolled ferrous metals are owed. The amounts owed by the manufacturers of synthetic resins and plastics and of blast-furnace, steel-smelting, and chemical equipment has increased. The shortfall in the production of trucks and of round wood in relation to the plan increased in November.

The fact that some collectives are lagging behind has markedly affected the situation in their sectors. In the power industry the Ekibastuz GRES-1 has the biggest debt. The "Baskhkirugol," "Chelybanskygol" and Ekibastuzugol" Associations are responsible for the biggest fuel production shortfalls in the coal industry. The miners of the Ukraine as a whole owe 1.3 million metric tons of coal. The collective of the Orso-Khalilovskiy Metallurgical Combine owes most when it comes to pig iron and the Chelyabinsk Combine when it comes to steel. The Yenakiyevo Metallurgical Plant and "Zaprozhstal" are responsible for a substantial proportion of the finished rolled steel metal production shortfall.

In the machine building sectors the steadiest workers are the enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems. Since the beginning of the year collectives in these sectors have manufactured a large number of extra products. For example, targets for the production of computer equipment and instruments were exceeded by R200 million. Some 2,200 industrial robots, nearly 1,000 tractors, and equipment for animal husbandry and feed production worth R19 million were produced in excess of the plan. But there is a shortfall in the production of the scarcest spare parts for tractors and tractor trailers.

In the January-November period the program for the production of cultural, consumer, and household articles was exceeded by 2 percent. Manufacturers coped with the bulk of the plan for the production of essential and consumer goods. But by no means all the additional targets were fulfilled. The biggest lag is found at enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production and the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry.

In the time remaining before the end of the year it is important to take all the necessary steps to ensure that labor collectives reach the end of the year with fitting results. The plan and socialist pledges must be fulfilled. Special attention must be paid creating a sound work foundation, ensuring that the work rates not drop in the initial period of the new year and that all production components operate steadily and highly productively. It must be borne in mind that a major economic experiment starts in a number of sectors on 1 January. The actual participants will require immediate practical support from workers in allied spheres. Therefore, concern for strengthening delivery discipline and making people more aware of the responsibility not only for their own but also for the general labor rhythm is a very important task for every collective and for all production and socialist competition organizers.

COMMISSION REVIEWS AGRO-INDUSTRIAL SHORTCOMINGS

PM161650 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Dec 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Developing Efficient Production Methods"]

[Text] On 12 December the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on the Agroindustrial Complex heard reports from the chairmen of the Councils of Agroindustrial Associations of the Kirghiz SSR's Osh Oblast and Sverdlovsk Oblast's Beloyarskiy Rayon on the work they are carrying out to apply financial autonomy in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. After noting the positive aspects of these councils' activity, the commission drew attention to serious omissions in this work. A number of farms in the Osh Oblast and the Beloyarskiy Rayon are completing their financial autonomy targets with considerable delay and are not compiling the results of subunits' economic activity on time, economic analysis bureaus are inactive in many places, and the thrift regime is not being observed. Some farms are tolerating incorrect use of working capital and are late in the repayment of loans to the USSR Gosbank. The association councils are still not paying due attention to improving the economic acitivity of laggard kolkhozes and sovkhozes and are not giving them the assistance they need to strengthen their economy.

The commission has demanded that these association councils overcome existing shortcomings as quickly as possible and ensure the universal application of genuine, as opposed to formal, financial autonomy at all levels of agricultural production.

A report by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, on the progess of preparations of kolkhoz and sovkhoz machine and tractor fleets for spring 1984 sowing was heard and specific measures defined for accelerating the repair of tractors, cultivating and sowing machines, and land reclamation equipment.

The machine-building ministries were issued instructions to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for the supply of new equipment to agriculture, as well as the prompt delivery of spares and replacement parts. Particular attention was drawn to the need for careful outlay on fuel and lubricants in agriculture and the stockpiling of requisite quantities of them for spring sowing.

The question of the state of potato, fruit, and vegetable storage in depots in Kiev, Karaganda, Kursk, Orenburg, and Saratov was examined. The presence of serious shortcomings in the organization of this work was pointed out. The leaders of associations and enterprises in these cities were severely warned that if measures were not taken to rectify the situation regarding potato, fruit, and vegetable storage, they would be held responsible.

The commission seriously criticized the USSR Poultry Raising Industry Administration's efforts to increase production efficiency in poultry factories and on poultry raising farms. Some enterprises within the system are not carrying out economic work to an appropriate standard, still have low poultry productivity, and allow considerable overexpenditure on feed, which leads to high output prime cost. Serious shortcomings in sector leadership were pointed out to I.A. Bakhtin, chief of the Poultry Raising Industry Administration, and instructions were given to step up the work of further increasing poultry production.

The commission also defined measures to ensure the timely commissioning of enterprises producing whole-milk substitutes within the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry system.

LIVESTOCK FIGURES FOR LAST 11 MONTHS ANNOUNCED

LD191851 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksandr Kozlov writes:

Over the past eleven months the stock of large cattle in the USSR rose by 2.2 million; hogs by 2.0 million; of sheep and goats by 2.1 million; the number of poultry by 14.3 million. This has been reported by the Central Statistical Board of the USSR.

As compared with the past year, the state purchases of meat increased this year by 8 percent, of milk by 10 percent, eggs by 4 percent. Such are the results of the course at the intensive development of the Soviet economy assumed in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985).

In accordance with this course, the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee adopted in May last the Food Programme of the USSR planned up to the year 1990. It set the beginning to the intensive development of agriculture and related industries. The programme envisages a considerable increase of the output of farm produce by means of broad automation and mechanisation of production processes.

The Soviet Union has long been self-sufficient in bread grain, but it still imports part of fodder grain and part of meat. By the way, meat is imported also by a number of other industrialised countries, including West European countries and the United States.

Large-scale work for technological re-equipment of livestock breeding, of switching it to an industrial basis, is now conducted in the USSR. Over 3,000 large economies for industrial production of meat, milk, poultry, eggs have been set up in the USSR since the beginning of the five-year plan period. The production and sales of these food products to the population are growing constantly.

The Soviet state has allocated for the implementation of these large economic tasks 233 billion roubles for the Eleventh Five-Year period alone. Within ten years, that is up to the year 1990, about every third rouble of the state budget will be spent for the implementation of the Food Programme.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS ANNOUNCES 15 DEC LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1515

LD151642 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1515 was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the space exploration programme.

The sputnik was also put into orbit with the following parameters:

The initial period of revolution -- 97.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the Earth (in apogee) -- 676 kilometers, the minimum distance from the surface of the earth (in perigee) -- 648 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit -- 82.5 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

TELEVISION RELAY EXTENDED IN TRANSBAYKAL REGION

PM151049 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Dec 83 First Edition p 6

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA-TASS report under the "News" rubric: "TV Screens Light Up"]

[Text] Chita -- Tens of thousands of inhabitants of the Transbaykal region have received a New Year's present. The first phase of the 500-kilometer radio relay line between Chita and Petrovsk-Zabaykalskiy has been commissioned. The inhabitants of remote villages, railroad workers, and geologists now have the opportunity to watch in color the broadcasts of the two central and the local television channels.

BRIEFS

NEW TIME STANDARD -- A new time standard has been adopted in the Soviet Union. The instruments in use to keep time up to now allowed for an error of 1 second in 300,000 years. The new time-keeping system will be even more accurate. Such accurate time-keeping is essential for space research. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 17 Dec 83 LD]

'WORLDWIDE' USSR NAVAL EXERCISES REPORTED

PM161619 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Dec 83 p 4

[Desmond Wettern report: "Russians Stage Big Navy Exercises"]

[Text] The Russians are now known, from Western naval intelligence analysis, recently to have conducted their biggest world-wide demonstration of maritime power for many years, although Whitehall denies it took place.

At least 60 percent of the 278 ships in the Russians' Northern Fleet, their largest, are known to have been operating in the North Atlantic, Mediterranean and Caribbean.

Other ships were exercising simultaneously in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific and a feature of the exercise was that more Russian merchant ships took part than ever before.

But despite this activity -- the largest Russian naval exercise certainly since the Vesna (Spring) exercise in 1975 -- the Ministry of Defence said it had made no mention of it publicly "since it did not take place."

Yet British warships and aircraft and those of several other NATO nations kept close watch on the Russians during the week-long exercise in the North Atlantic, while the Americans observed the movements of Soviet warships elsewhere.

Significantly, the exercise took place in September, shortly before the American intervention in Grenada where the Foreign Office was seemingly unaware of the extent of the Russian and Cuban build-up.

The principal aim of the exercise, at least that in the North Atlantic appears to have been to try out attacks by surface ships and aircraft on a surface force in which Russian merchant ships simulated a NATO amphibious force approaching northern Norway.

Two Russian carriers, the "Kiev" and her newly-completed sister ship "Novorossisk," operated both their vertical take-off Forger fighters and antisubmarine helicopters. The extent of operations by Soviet submarines is not known.

The exercises elsewhere, although on a slightly smaller scale, mirrored those in the North Atlantic.

While some of the merchant ships sailed from ports in the far north, along with the warships participating, others were drawn in from routine commercial tasks in some cases vast distances from the exercise area, illustrating the close control the Russian naval authorities have over commercial ships.

Unlike the world-wide exercise in 1975, when a considerable degree of political control was evident, on this occassion it seems that Adml Gorshkov and the Naval Staff in Moscow maintained full command of the various ships, possibly to demonstrate to Gorshkov's Kremlin colleagues that he had full authority over the navy.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES ARMY, NAVY IDEOLOGICAL CONFAB

LD191441 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 19 Dec 83

[From scheduled Novosti newscast]

[Text] A conference of ideological workers from the Army and Navy is being held in Moscow today in the Red Banner Hall of the Central House of the Soviet Army. The participants are discussing questions connected with the implementation of the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the further stepping up of ideological work in the USSR Armed Forces. A report was delivered by Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy, who said, in particular:

[Begin Yepishev recording] Today there are good grounds for saying that the plenum directives have provided a solid stimulus for further improvement in ideological work among the Army and Navy and have equipped the ideological aktiv with a concrete and clear-cut program of action. The work that is underway to implement that program is promoting a better solution of the tasks facing the Armed Forces. This is shown by the results of inspections and checks that have been carried out, the results of report-back party meetings that have been held, and the course of party conferences. All information and propaganda activity have become fuller in content and its coordination has improved. The carrying out of a number of major organizational and mass-political measures connected with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of victory ensures that wide scope is given to heroic-patriotic work and promotes the cultivation in servicemen of a feeling of pride in the revolutionary past of our homeland and its successes today, and a feeling of responsibility for defending the gains of socialism. [end recording]

OGARKOV, OTHERS SIGN LT GEN ZEMSKOV'S OBITUARY

PM151556 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 83 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of V.I. Zemskov]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Vasiliy Ivanovich Zemskov, veteran of the Great Patriotic War, CPSU member since 1942, candidate of military sciences, died suddenly aged 63. A loyal son of the Soviet people, who devoted all his strength to the selfless service of the motherland, has departed from life.

In the postwar period, having graduated from the M.V. Frunze Military Academy and the K. Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, he worked in the central apparatus of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Military Academy of the General Staff. He actively participated in the elaboration of the problems of Soviet military science and in the training of highly skilled officer cadres.

N.V. Ogarkov, A.A. Yepishev, M.M. Kozlov, A.I. Bukov, V. Ya. Abolins, I.P. Semenov, F.F. Gayvoronskiy, V.N. Karpov, A.A. Danilevich, P.V. Ageyev, I.M. Sivak, Yu. V. Yakunin